MAHOMETS TOMBE

A the Grand Signior B the Crim Tartar C the Emperour of Ger: D the Pope: . I: Chantry. Sc.

THE SECOND PART OF THE New Survey OF THE *TURKISH EMPIRE*,

Containing

I. *The Extent of its Dominion, when, how, and by whom conquered.*
II. *An Account of the* Tartars.
III. *The Life of* Mahomet the *Impostor.*
IV. *Their Militia.*
V. *Their Government Civil and Ecclesiastick.*
VI. *The Continuation of their History.*

Being now an Absolute and Compleat Discovery of what is worth Knowledge, or is any way satisfactory to Curiosity, in that Mighty Nation.

LONDON, Printed by *J. Best* for *Henry Marsh* at the Princes Arms in *Chancery-lane*. 1664.

Imprimatur.

VVill. Morice.

Jan. 9. 1663.

To the Right Honourable Thomas *Lord* Arundel *of* Wardour, *and Count of the ſacred Empire.*

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

THere is due to the glory of your Illuſtrious Family a more ample and ſufficient Diſcourſe of the ſub-

ject I have reſumed, and I muſt therefore humbly crave your pardon, that I preſume to confine the extended renown of your Name throughout the Turkiſh Empire, to this abridgement of its Greatneſs.

Your valorous and victorious Anceſtor left the Impreſſion of Engliſh Courage and Honour indelibly viſible on the walls of *Strigonium*, which Town his noble atchievement did in effect reſtore to to the German *Cæſar*, whoſe ſentiments of ſo great a ſervice have not onely worthily ranked you (by ſucceſſion) with the moſt Noble Counts of the moſt ſacred Empire, but ſignalized that merit with an Engliſh Baro-

ny,

ny, conferred as a further reward thereof by our late Soveraign King *James* of blessed memory.

Be your Lordship favourably pleased to permit therefore your Titles to be inscribed to this Treatise, as by the matter thereof you have been entituled to your Honours, and that with more splendid Remarques then the greatest Dignities in *Europe* can pretend to. And I no way doubt but that your great Name will prove as benign and propitious to this design as it hath been disastrous and formidable to the Turks.

Wishing your Lordship all Prosperity, answerable to your

your own particular Vertue, which hath been no leſs ſignally famous in the late Royal Service, I humbly beg leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf

My Lord,

Your moſt humble and obedient Servant,

Henry Marſh.

To

To the Reader.

Having lately publiſhed the Firſt Part of a New Survey of Turky, *when for Expedition, by reaſon ſuch a Treatiſe was every day expected; I could not poſſibly digeſt all that concerns ſo ſpacious and mighty an Empire into ſo ſmall a Volume; I have now by the favourable encouragement of the formers acceptation perfected and compleated the Diſcourſe, which I preſume and doubt not will give ample ſatisfaction to the moſt curious and inquiſitive Reader. There were ſome things in the former only mentioned, ſome things miſrepreſented, ſome things wholly omitted; but the peruſal of this will rectifie all, whereby the equal Reader*

will

will perceive that it was not ordinary nor common labour to contrive the Essentials of so great a State, so much distant from our knowledge, to every easie apprehension, and yet to have kept a decent reverence and respect to it; Greatness.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Because of a vulgar and most obvious error concerning Mahomets *Tomb, it is prefixed in the peice before the Title, that it may be perceived, it is not suspended by vertue of a Loadstone in the Roof of the Temple, but is placed by the side thereof as Monuments with us usually are; As* Dr. Heylin, *Mr.* Sandys, *Sir* Henry Blunt, *Sir* Walter Raleigh, *and others do agree.*

ERRATA.

PAge 21. Line 20. for 1642. read 1462. page 54. the mention of the Isle of Rhodes ought to be referred to page 97.

THE

THE SECOND PART OF THE NEW SURVEY OF THE Turkish Empire.

CHAP. I.

The Extent and Dominion of this Empire.

TURKY owes so much to its barbarous power and greatness that it is almost bankrupt in its renown and glory, while the Christian world debar'd of any free and The Preface.

unjealouſied converſe, or wanting the advantage thereof by the rudeneſs, ignorance, and vaſt depopulations of the reſpective Provinces of this ſpacious Monarchy do conclude and gaze upon it as a Monſter, ſpreading and winding his pernicious bulk upon the face of *Europe*, more by a brute impulſe and ſudden violent effort, then by the conduct and directions of true reaſon and policy, which by a juſt and exact diſquiſition of their atcheivements and conqueſts, will be found of the beſt extraction from the trueſt refined wiſdom, and to reliſh of that pure and genuine intellect, which in the free-born world is reported and credited to have deſcended upon, and bleſt this Tract and Regions, however our vicious and depraved ſenſe, perplexed with the Matchivilian Intrigues of Government, doth falſly conceive of it as exotick ſimplicity, and of their Proweſs as the forced reſult of their Savage and

Our Miſtakes concerning Turkiſh Government.

and ferally Rapinous diſpoſition.

Our purpoſe therefore is in deſcribing of the dimenſions of this large and ample Territory, to obſerve the manner and means of their augmentation, and Coalition into this entire and grand conſiſtency, with a Chronology of each Provinces reduction to the *Ottoman* Scepter from under the Government of their former and natural Princes. The preſent Politiques, and Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, Martial and Judiciary Adminiſtration of this Potent and moſt extenſive Soverainty, its Magnificence, Pomp and Splendor, not interfering with what hath been ſaid before, but in a diſtinct and orderly method, for perfect and plenary information of the Reader.

Nor will it therefore be neceſſary to pry into thoſe lurking holes and abdite retreats of their deſpicable and unobſerved Anceſtry, ſince

the diſparagement of their Originals is rather the glory of their adult and mature eſtate and grandeur, and concerns not their ſtory or preſent condition, beſides that it hath already been briefly, but ſatisfactorily mentioned in the former part.

The convenient ſcite of the Empire.

Conſidering this Dominion in general, there is nothing can be faulted in it which is requiſite to the ſupport of its grandeur. For its Scituation it is placed moſt conveniently for an univerſal or fifth Monarchy, being devided equally into *Europe* and *Aſia*, the very Center of the Earth, whereby he may be ready on all occaſions to ſtretch his Conqueſt either way, and be quick and ready at hand with recruits and ſupplies to carry on a war in either quarter. His Imperial City of *Conſtantinople* being the extremeſt limit of both Regions, officiouſly attended and ſerved by two Seas, the Euxine and the Mediterranean, which combine their

their waters by the walls of the Magnificent *Seraglia*, and do joyn in Homage to this mighty Lord and Ruler.

He hath alſo large Territories in *Affrick*, and the Red Sea under his command in part, ſo that of the habitable world he hath the biggeſt and faireſt proportion, and by that means may when his Ambition ſhall incite him extend his Arms and Dominions further, in any of theſe quarters, provided the Conqueſt be worth the purchaſe, and his affairs at Home or the oppoſite Regions will afford him opportunity, for it is to be noted the Grand Signior never makes War in two places together, nor long in one place, either fearing the contagions of his Enemies manners ſhould ſpread among his own people, which he carefully avoids, as the bane of his Tyranny, or elſe ſuſpecting that his own deficiencies in the Art Military, or ſome other inconveniencies of his

His conſtant policy in making war

Souldiery may be notified to the Adversary by any continuance in their Country, just like a Lyon and a Dragon fighting by insults or results, taking and leaving as he pleaseth, so that most of his design and force seems to lye in the invasion and intrusive manage thereof; The French fury, and Turkish incursion being equally terrible and as as soon abated, unless extraordinary Fortune and other concurrent advantages hold them longer in breath and prosecution, which is much to be feared in this present juncture, and the condition of *Hungary*, from whence and the *Europaan* parts adjacent we will begin this Survey of this mighty Empire.

Sclavonia described.

We will enter into that part which is neareſt to us, and leads into the body of his Dominions, *Sclavonia*, divided now into six Provinces, bounded on the East with *Servia*, *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, from which they are parted by the river *Drinus*,

Drinus, and a line drawn from thence unto the *Adriatick*; on the Weſt with *Carniola* in *Germany* and *Hiſtria* in the Seigniory of *Venice*, from which laſt they are divided by the River *Arſia*; on the North with *Hungary*; and on the South the *Adriatick* Sea, containing in length eight hundred *Italian* miles, (the breadth being 325) thoſe Provinces are, *Windiſland*, *Croatia*, *Boſnia*, *Dalmatia*, *Liburnia* or the County of *Zara*, and *Sclavonian* Iſles.

Of this Territory *Boſnia* is wholly the *Turks*, it was united as a Kingdom unto *Hungary*, and under the Homage thereof a Kingdom by it ſelf in 1420, as is reported; but as it was a Kingdom of a latter date, ſo was it of as ſhort continuance, for in the year 1464. *Mahomit* the Great having taken *Conſtantinople*, and almoſt all the reſt of *Greece*, ſuddenly ſurpriſed and ſeized it, together with *Stephen* the laſt King there-

Boſnia deſcribed.

of, he moſt barbarouſly commanded him to be flead alive (whereby he terrified all other Pretenders) and then converted it to a Province of his Empire; thereafter, and yet governed by one of the principalleſt of his Baſhaws.

DALMATIA; In this Province, though the *Venetians* have a ſhare, yet it is a very inconſiderable one, yet it ſtretches all North along the *Adriatick* Sea or Gulf of *Venice*, (whereto they pretend a ſole dominion and Juriſdiction) for they pay for the cuſtoms of all trade and merchandize, a certain ſtipend yearly to the *Turk*, with which engine it is thought they have for ſo many ages held play with him being ever in danger of a rupture and war, but much againſt their wills and inclinations; upon the ſame account the *Great Turk* is Protector of the little Commonwealth of *Raguſa*, very rich formerly by their Traffick upon the adjoyning

The Grand Seignior Protector of the State of Raguſa.

adjoyning Sea; without this protection they had long ere now fallen into the hands of the *Venetians*, as on the other ſide they are preſerved by the State of *Venice* from being a prey to their Protector. So that it is the very parallel of the State of *Geneva* lying betwixt the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French* and *Spaniard*. This *Raguſa*, is the Maritime deſcent into *Turkie*.

The ISLES (ſome of which belong to *Raguſa*) as *Curzola* or *Corcyra*, *Zara* and the reſt have been often ranſacked and pillaged by the Turks, but never poſſeſſed by them, as not caring for ſuch remote and dangerous Tenures, being placed in a boyſterous and deſtructive Sea. The Iſles of *Sclavonia*.

In the County of ZARA the *Turk* hath a good part, as he hath firm footing in *Windiſchland*, the parts whereof lying much to *Hungary* on the North and Eaſt, do groan under the Bondage of the County of *Zara*.

Turkish Garrisons, some whereof are also placed in *Croatia*, where the *Turk* in 1592. took *Whitiz* the Metropolis, though fortified strongly both by Art and Nature in the form of an Island by the river *Una*, when contrary to the Articles of surrender, he put all the Souldiers immediately to the sword. Now for better elucidation of the *Turks* part in the whole we will sum it up in this partition:

The whole apportioned.

The *Venetians* possess the greatest part of the Islands, and all the Sea coasts from the River *Arisia* to the Bay of *Cattharo* (the City and Commonwealth of *Ragusa* only excepted; the House of *Austria*, as Kings of *Hungary*, the Inland parts of *Windischland* and *Croatia*; and the *Turks* who set footing herein the reign of Mahomet the Great, the whole Kingdom of *Bosnia*, the patronage of *Ragusia*, some Towns in *Windischland* and *Croatia*, and all the resi-

due

due of *Dalmatia*, from the Bay of *Cattaro* to *Albania*, so that he hath the better half of this Region of *Sclavonia*.

In *HUNGARY* it self, by the Victories of *Solyman* the Magnificent, who (upon the death of *Lewis* the Second, King of *Hungary*, that lost unfortunately the Battel of *Mohatz*, and was drowned in his flight) was called in by *John Sepusio Vayvod* of *Transilvania*, chosen King by election of the States of *Hungary*, against the hereditary claim of *Ferdinand* Arch Duke of *Astria*, *&c.* such advantage was made in the dissention betwixt the two rival Kings, that upon the death of *John Sepusio* in 1540. that under color of Patronage to *Stephen Johns* Orphan whom he took into his own tuition, and afterwards deprived (having deliberated to put him to death) he seized *Buda* the Capital City, with other Towns, and from that time his successors *Hungary.*

ſucceſſors, but eſpecially himſelf, have never omitted any occaſions or advantages of the Chriſtian quarrels to enlarge their dominions in this Kingdom, which ſame deſign this ſucceſſful preſent Emperor hath ſo far proſecuted, that there remains not to the Emperor above four places of Note and ſtrength in that Kingdom, which are *Raab*, *Comorra*, *Tockay* and *Presburgh*, the laſt confining upon *Auſtria* it ſelf, while the whole Country, Towns and Villages, even beyond the limits of that Realm are ſubjected to, and lye open to this barbarous enemy.

The preſent condition thereof.

So that moſt men conclude, *Actum eſt de Hungaria*, and give it over as a Province of the Turkiſh Empire, to which it was in as forward a condition after the battel of *Kereſture* in 1578. when *Mahomet* the third took in *Agria*, and making advantage of the *Lutheran* innovation in *Germany*, which then divided the Princes thereof, had

had ſwallowed the Conqueſt, but was ſo near an utter overthrow himſelf, being forced to forſake the field in a moſt diſorderly frightful fight, in which with haſt he loſt his Turbant, that had not the Chriſtians out of greedineſs of Plunder and Spoil, left the purſuit ſcarce begun, to rifle the Camp, which gave the Turks time and courage to rally again, *Mahomet* had hardly recovered *Conſtantinople*: But by reaſon of this diſaſtrous covetouſneſs the fortune of the battel was quite changed, with ſuch a diverſity, that as Dr. *Heylin* elegantly obſerveth, the *Conquerours were beaten out of the field, and the vanquiſhed ran away with the victory*.

Battel of *Kereſtures*.

Among other poſſeſſions of the Turks in *Hungary*, before we depart thence, *Belgrade* anciently called *Taurunum*, or *Alba Greca*, once the poſſeſſion of the Deſpots of *Servia*, by whom it was conſigned to *Sigiſmond* King of *Hungary*, as the

Belgrade.

the beſt able to maintain it, deſerves our obſervation: it is ſeated upon the confluence of the *Savus* and *Danow*, by the former of which it is hemmed in on the *North* and on the *Eaſt* by the latter, it was heretofore the great Bulwark of *Chriſtendom* againſt the Turks, who were often times worſted and defeated before it (eſpecially *Amurath* the Second and *Mahomet* the Great) but at laſt taken to the ſhame of Chriſtendom for not ſuccouring the beſeiged in time, by *Solyman* the Magnificent in the year 1552. not to mention ſome other principal places beſides theſe named, as *Gran* or *Strigonium*, at the taking whereof by the Emperor *Rodolph*, in the year 1595. Sir *Thomas Arundel* of *Wardour* for forcing the water Tower, and bringing thence a Turkiſh Banner, was made a Count of the Empire, and after Lord *Wardour* of *Arundel* by King *James*, *Alba Regalis*, *Quinque Eccleſio*, *Zigeth*, *Temeſ-*

Arundel of Wardour.

war

war, *Peſt Colocza* an Arch-biſhops ſee, &c. and now *Newhauſel* and *Novigrad*.

In *DACIA*, the Eaſtern bound of *Hungary*, he is abſolute Lord and Maſter. In this Region are contained the Provinces of *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, *Raſcia*, *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, the four firſt in old *Ducia* North of the *Danow*, the two laſt in the new on the South ſide thereof. *Dacia.*

Tranſylvania bounded on the Eaſt with *Moldavia*, on the Weſt with *Upper Hungary*, on the North with *Ruſſia Nigra*, on the South with *Raſcia* and *Valachia*, hath its name from the great Woods lying between it and *Hungary*. This people is divided into ſeven Cantons, keeping their own laws, fatally and inſenſibly betrayed to the Turkiſh yoak, by *John Sepuſio* the Son of *Stephen*, Vayvod of *Tranſilvania* (which was the title in uſe before *Sigiſmund Battori*, who ſtiled himſelf *Tranſilvania.*

ſelf Prince) who as aforeſaid called in *Solyman:* his Infant Son *Stephen* was afterwards by him made Vayvod of *Tranſilvania*, a fine recompence for his Fathers kindneſs for the Turk: ſince which time the Grand Signor clayms the Inveſtiture of the Provinces hereof, and a yearly Tribute, beſides their initiating Bribes and Preſents: many revolts have been attempted, but none ſo ſignal as firſt, that of *Sigiſmond Battori*, who defeated ſeveral Turkiſh Armies, and ſhook off the Turkiſh yoke with ſcorn and indignation, but his ſucceſſors have been forced to accept of it again, and their Subjects contented to pay the Tribute, for which they enjoy their National Laws and Liberties of Religion. Secondly that of *Ragotzi* in 1659. and 1660. who was likewiſe very ſucceſſeful againſt the forces of this preſent *Sultan*, but he being wounded in his laſt conflict with them, was carried to *Varadin*, where he ended

The revolt of *Tranſlvania.*

ended his life, much honoured and lamented by his Subjects. *Varadin* which is one of the ſtrongeſt peices of this Country, but Garriſon'd by *Hungarians*, was ſoon after taken by the Viſier Baſſa, and the proſecution of the war into *Hungary* from this Pique hence undertaken, as from a neer view of thoſe troubles and dangers which threatened the Empire of *Germany* on the other ſide. The preſent Prince of this Country *Michael Apaffi*, is wholly at the Devotion of the Turk, and is reciprocally careſſed by them, but how long the kindneſs will laſt, the *German* war will ſoon determine: the *Tranſilvanians* are moſt part of them *Calviniſts*.

Ragotzi dieth.

MOLDAVIA is bounded on the *Eaſt* with the Sea, on the *Weſt* with *Tranſylvania*, on the *North* with the River *Nieſter* and *Podolia* a part of *Poland*, and on the *South* with *Walachia*, it is a fruit-

Moldavia deſcribed.

fruitful Country, but very thin of people, by reaſon of thoſe depopulations made by *Turks*, *Tartars*, and *Coſſacks*, nevertheleſs it ſupplies *Conſtantinople* with five hundred Ships laden yearly wish proviſion for *Conſtantinople*, it is in diameter every way three hundred miles, they beleive with the Greek Church, and are tolerated therein like other Criſtians in the ſame condition. Their Vayvod is a Tributary and Beneficiary of the Grand Seignior, and is placed and diſplaced as he pleaſeth, but he that gives moſt commonly now adays is honoured with the Dignity. The eminenteſt of their Princes ſubſtituted in this manner have been *John* the Vayvod about 1570. who gave a terrible overthrow to the Turks aſſiſted by *Peter* the Vayvod of *Valachia*, who had bought, and now fought for the poſſeſſion of the Vayvod-ſhip, but was at laſt perfideouſly murthered by the Turks

Turks 1574. when *Moldavia* ſubmitted to them, but was again wreſted from them forcibly by *Aaron* the Vayvode, confederate with *Sigiſmond* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, whom themſelves had placed, who being alſo again deveſted, and betrayed by *Roſwan* one of his diſloyal and ambitious Subjects, *Moldavia* ſheltred it ſelf under to the tuition of the *Polanders*, who have ſince placed ſome Vayvods, but to their perpetual loſs and trouble, and then of *Rodolphus* the Emperor, but at laſt again it reverted to the Turk, who raged there in the year 1622. when young *Oſman* was Emperour, ſince which time the Vayvods have lived with good correſpondence with the Port, and now attend this expedition of the Grand Seignor into *Germany*; but though they are abſolute Vaſſals, yet is not their Country quite conquered, or ſo much as marched over or throughly traverſed by thoſe Infidels.

The various attempts of the Moldavians to recover their Liberty.

VALA-

Valachia described.

VALACHIA is the next Province, once one and the same with *Moldævia*, but by a modern distinction defined and divided from it by the name of *Transalpina*, a ridge of Mountains crossing both Countries; they follow the Greek Church, and obey the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, whom those Christian parts of the world acknowledge as supreme: but as their Neighbours are ignorant of all letters, and so the fitter for the Mahumetan Impositions.

It is in length five hundred, in breadth a hundred and twenty miles, and very plentiful of all things, the Store-house with the other adjacent Provinces of penurious *Asia*, and gives credit and reputation as it borrows its fertility, to the River *Ister*, which in its confines, and by the confluence of other Rivers into the *Danow*, is here so called. The people hereof were governed by Vayvods of

of their own, till the Turks invaſion made them ſeek for the King of *Hungaries* protection, to whoſe often and very great diſcomfitures they have been highly inſtrumental, but with various fortune, from the time of *Bajazet* the firſt, who vanquiſhed their Prince, and was himſelf caged by *Tamberlane*, untill this laſt age.

It afterwards was reſigned into the ſeveral vicine Princes, as the neceſſity and occaſion of war adviſed, ſtill ſtubborn againſt the Turkiſh yoke, while the prevailing fortune thereof made all the Territory about them to undergoe it; yet with a great deal leſs of ſlavery then the reſt; For *Mahomet* the great in the year 1642. very unſucceſsfully undertaking the entire conqueſt of this Country, wherein he found more Rocks, Mountains, and precipices then humane defence, prudently declining any further attempt, by the more deſtructive mines of *Mahomets* Policy.

Empire,

Empire, hurled the ſtate thereof into a Convulſive and diſtracted Ruine, by the inteſtine Diviſions of the two Brothers, *Wladus* the Prince, and *Dracula* his younger brother, whoſe intereſt he ſet up and aſſiſted to their common deſtruction.

By which means and his Auxiliarys reſidence there. He was not to be diſputed with longer, and thereupon was acknowledged the Lord of the Principality under certain limitations and reſtrictions to his ſupreme power, which the neerneſs of a continual ayd from the Chriſtian world adjoyning thereunto induced him to allow. We have ſpoken of *Michael* the Noble Vayvod thereof in 1659. who had in all probobility by his ſingular valour and generoſity freed this warlike Nation from their dependance on this Tyrant, and ſhould mention the like bravery of their late Vayvod in conjunction with *Rogotski*, but the urgent

urgent Fate of the Empire would not not have thoſe petit ſtruglings to bear any part in her general calamity ; yea , hath ſuffered thoſe puny and indifferent limbs of Chriſtianity to be monſtrouſly turned into Arms againſt her, and to aſſiſt the barbarous violences that now oppreſs and ravage the *Auſtrian* Dominions, yet have the Turks got nothing in this conqueſt but a ſafe Retreat, which hath coſt them five times the money they will ever make of it , were it not that there aſſurances of our diviſions will one day quit their expence, as otherwiſe , which God for his mercy vouchſafe, it is now and may prove to be able to pay his ſcore, if once he turns his back to the face of a competent and couragious Chriſtian Army.

Moldavia a very expenſive conqueſt.

RASCIA is bounded on the *Eaſt* with *Valachia* , on the *Weſt* with *Hungaria*, on the *North* with *Tranſilvania*, on the *South* with the

Raſcia.

the River *Danow*, and on the *East* divided from *Valachia*, by the River *Aluta*. The people hereof are so wretched that they have lost their very name, not a Gentleman surviving this depression, they have been linked into the Government of their Neighbours, but now scarce know any body but their Tyrannical Masters, to whom they do excellent service, when this natural courage which like Brutes they retain, is emulously provoked by other more barbarous Nations. By their union with *Servia* they tasted of the same fortune, and were subjugated by the glorious *Amurath* the second, at the time that those *Despots* (who had unjustly vanquished this people) were captivated themselves. Fate shewing herein, how desperate a folly it is for Princes or (to descend to) private men, to undertake any unjust, though advantageous design upon another, while there is a Superior Enemy thereby invited

Unjust & indiscreet ambition deserved ly punished.

ted to the umpirage of the quarrel. Theſe *Raſcians* do yet ſo retain their primitive hatred againſt the Turks, that upon all occaſions they have been ready to wreak themſelves, but to very little purpoſe, more then to ſhow their more noble extract and anceſtry.

The three Provinces mentioned before *Raſcia*, do and have enjoyed more liberty then any people under the Turkiſh Dominions, becauſe firſt the Turk hath not Colonies to plant them, being not ſo numerous as his Armys ſpeak him for all his *Polygamy*, and ſecondly becauſe their often overthrows (as they have infeebled their Natives, and in their long reſiſtance deſolated the Country, ſo that a man cannot find an Inn or Harbour in a days riding) have diſheartn'd an expedition on purpoſe, *Mahomet* the Great, who firſt attempted them, ſaying in great anger that he came not to fight with Beaſts, or which was more unequal

againſt Nature it ſelf, who had by ſo many abrupt or uncouth ways hindred the progreſs of his moſt induſtrious and eager Ambition, which his ſucceſſors notwithſtanding from that kind of precarious Soverainty have improved into an awful ſubmiſſion, and addreſs to the Port with two hundred thouſand Chequins yearly, which makes ſome 45. thouſand pound ſterling beſides the Fees and Preſents of the reſpective Princes. But what their condition is now like to be, the event of this preſent enterpriſe will beſt declare, but as now they are not fit for, or elſe not worth his fury, onely miſerable *Raſcia*, not honoured with a Governour, ſuffers all extremity. And ſo we muſt paſs the *Danow* to its Southern ſhore, the two Kingdomes, or deſpotical Provinces of *SERVIA* and *BULGARIA*.

SERVIA

SERVIA is bounded on the *East* with *Bulgaria*, on the *Weſt* with *Boſnia*, on the *North* with the *Dannubius*, on the *South* with *Albania* and part of *Macedon*, a rich and fruitful country for grain and gain, concealed in the repoſitories of ſeveral mines of Gold and Silver, and therefore much peopled by the Turks after their general Exciſion and Maſſacre (in a manner) of the Chriſtian Inhabitants by *Amurath* in the year 1367. when he took *Niſſa* their Capital City, and Key of the Country, in revenge of their Deſpots aſſiſting the *Hungarians* in the ſiege of *Adrianople*, but after the death of *Lazarus* the laſt Deſpot, *Mahomet* the Great not ſatisfied with a Tribute which *Amurath* had impoſed, diſpoſſeſſed his three Orphans *Peter*, *John*, and *Martyn* (who fled to the *Hungarian* protection) in title of *Lazarus* s two other brothers who craved his aſſiſtance,

Servia ſurveyed.

Mahomet the great ſeizeth it.

and thereby with dread and Terror destroyed most of the Natives, by empaling, gaunching, fleaing, and all other devices of Torture, so that he quickly tamed their courage, and made them the second province of the Eastern, or Greek Europe, that acknowledged and humbled it self to his Conquest and Dominion, in the year 1460.

Bulgaria discribed.

BULGARIA is bounded on the East with the *Euxine* Sea, West with *Servia*, on the North with the River *Danow*, which is here called *Ister*, and on the South with *Thrace*. It was governed by Kings till *Amurath* the first reduced it by his Arms, (and the abject submission of *Sasmenos* the last Prince, who humbled himself in a winding sheet before that Tyrant in 1369.) after by *Bajazet* his Son, not content therewith, made a Province under the absolute Government of the Turks; who in *Nicopolis*, *Sophia*,

Sophia and *Siliſtria* have three Sanjacks, or Major Generals under the command of the *Beglerbeg*, or Viceroy of *Greece*.

It is a mountainous and woody Country, the Plains thereof being thick Planted with tall Trees, ſo that it furniſheth *Conſtantinople* with fewel, and is a good defence againſt any ſudden irruptions into the more inward part of *Romania*; famous for the many Battels fought herein by *Trajan* the Emperor, who built *Nicopolis*, interpreted *The City of Victory*, in memory of his Conqueſt of *Dacia*, and by modern Potentates, *Sigiſmond* Emperor and *Bajazet* the firſt which was fatal to the Chriſtians, and *Michael* the brave Vayvod of *Valachia* againſt *Mahomet* the third as calamitous and deſtructive to the Turks. Not to mention the plains of *Coſſova*, where *Miles Cobelitz*, a private Souldier riſing from among the dead, ſlew *Amurath* the firſt: and for that three

days incounter betwixt *Huniades* and *Amurath* the ſecond, both of them with the adverſeſt fortune that Chriſtians ever fought with; which is to this day alledged as an argument againſt any Invaſion upon the Mahumetan Territory, how fondly, the encroachments of that enemy ſo many miles upon Chriſtian ground doth ſadly evince.

And ſo we have finiſhed the ſurvey of *Dacia*, ſometimes poſſeſſed by the *Romans*, afterwards by the *Scythians*, then by the *Greek* Emperors, and laſtly ſwallowed by the Turks, who keep it ſo fettered, that it will hardly know another Maſter.

Mount *Hæmus.*

Our next aſpect tends towards *Grecia*; but in our way thither we muſt paſs over Mount *Hæmus*, ſo high and open to the weather, that it is ſaid of it, that for eight months in the year it is always cold, for the other four winter. There are but two paſſes, and thoſe thought ſo impregnable by their

their abruptneſs, that with little deſence they are the invincible ſecurity of the Turkiſh Dominion on the other ſide, as *Huniades* in his expedition to the ſeige of *Hadrianople* ſadly experimented; but our Survey ſhall have leave and licenſe to deſcend.

GRECIA thus entertains our ſight, which from the glorious and moſt noble ſtructure of Empire, in the third univerſal Monarchy, a bridged afterwards by civil Fate, and the unwilling diſreſpect of time, into the Empire of the *Eaſt*, is crept into moſt petty and deſpiſed Cantons of this barbarous Signiory, cut out and partitioned under the commands of ſeveral inferiors, but moſt cruel Governors, all ſubjected to the Beglerbeg of *Romania*, ſo called by us, but by them *Rum Ili*. *Græcia.*

In the preſent Latitude & extent thereof it is bounded on the *Eaſt* with the *Propontick*, *Helleſpont*, and

Ægean Seas, on the *West* with the *Adriatick*, on the *North* with Mount *Hæmus*, which parteth it from *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, and part of *Illyrium*, on the *South* with the Sea *Jonian*, so that it is in a manner a Peninsula or Demy Island, environ'd on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth with the rest of Europe.

To give precedency to Christianity in the brief description of this Region, it will be satisfactory to give a little account of the Greek Church, (before-hand) in this part. The Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who was reckoned the last in order & dignity, is now notwithstanding the principal & chief of all, in point of latitude and power, which hath engrossed the most concerning affairs of the Church to it self, for he presides over all *Greece*, *Russia*, *Dacia*, *Sclavonia*, part of *Poland*, and all the Islands in the *Adratique* adjacent Seas, which extent of jurisdiction confined at first within *Thrace*, was acquired by

by the reputation of the Imperial City for his See, and the diligence and piety of their Biſhops in converſing and ſupplying the *Ruſſes* and other Nations with Paſtors and Miniſters in ſuch parts, which being conquered by the Turk, were forſaken by their Clergy, but ſuch is the poor and deſpiſed condition thereof, that there is little power of Chriſtian Religion. And though it be enlarged in the outward Members it is much impaired at home, by the Tyranny of the Turks (who educate their Children in Mahumetaniſme) on the one hand, and the Temptations of preferment unto Apoſtacy in the other, yet there are twenty Churches of them in *Conſtantinople*, and at *Salonica*, formerly *Theſſalonica* thirty, which freely enjoy the profeſſion of their faith.

To return to *Greece* thus Turkified, it will be an unneceſſary, inſignificant labour to trouble the

Reader

Reader with thoſe ſeveral names, and particular numerous Governments thereof in former ages, when it produced the moſt martial and learned men, whoſe Ghoſts would wiſh for annihilation at ſight of the diſgrace and ignominy of this their wretched poſterity, we paſs over the particular Dominions of old *Sicyon*, of *Eli*, *Meſſenia*, *Sparta*, *Athens*, now called *Selina* (and is but an ordinary Burrough taken by *Mahomet* the great in 1440. when ſome beauty of it remained,) and in a general manner, ſince all limits of them are confounded in this barbarous ſubjection under the Grand Signior, and ſpeak of thoſe more noted places thereof, as they now paſs under the name of *Romania* and are, Governed by one Viceroy as their ſupreme commander, termed Beglerbeg, of whom before a little; The next temporal Dignity in this Empire to the Prime or Grand Viſier, as commanding

the

the ſtrength and flower thereof, as to its Martial and military Puiſſance.

TURKEY ROMANIA. And now that we have for brevities ſake run over the Weſtern Provinces of this mighty, rich, and dreadful Potentate, we will in ſome ſort relate to the pleaſure of the Reader, many the particulars of thoſe good and ancient regions which at this day this *Saraeenical* Nation termeth by the name of *Romania*, ſo called, either for the many *Roman* Colonies planted there, or for the former name of *Conſtantinople* called *Nova Roma.* The deſcription of *Romania.*

This *Romania* at this day is the moſt populous and delectableſt part of the Turkiſh Empire, and containeth the Provinces of *Thrace*, with it's *Cherſoneſe*, vulgarly the ſtraight of *Callipolis*, *Macedon*, *Epire* now *Albania*, *Achaia* now *Livadia*, *Peloponeſus* now *Morea*, and the Iſlands of the *Archipelago.*

Un-

Until the coming of *Cyrus* King of *Persia* these Provinces remained in freedom, but of all others he first gave them the yoke of subjection. After him *Xerxes* the Son of *Darius*, with the succeeding Princes of *Persia* did no less afflict them. When their turn was past, *Philip* King of *Macedon* acted his part, and united them under his own Dominion, until the days of *Perseus*, whom the *Romans* subdued and subjected. But the *Roman* Empire being divided into the *East* and *West*, the *Grecians* began their Empire under *Constantine* the Great, and Ruled honourably many ages, until the discent, first of the *Goths*, secondly of the *Bulgares*, thirdly of the *Saracens*, and lastly of the *Turks*, who slew their Emperor; and seized on the Empire. Who at this day (except some relicks remaining under the *Venetian* Dominions,) posses the greatest part thereof, as well upon

The Vicissitudes of the Grecian Government.

upon the continent as in the Iſlands. Thoſe that are under the *Venetian* juriſdiction (ſaith *Bellonius*) little differ, eſpecially in Religion, from thoſe that are tributary to the Turk: for both ſorts being mingled, thoſe that are ſubject to the *Turks*, live like *Turks*; and thoſe that live under the *Venetians*, do as do the *Venetians*. So unſpeakable is the rudeneſs of either, that through all their Cities you ſhall not find a School to inſtruct their youth. Promiſcuouſly all ſpeak the Greek tongue corrupted from the ancient, but ſome better then others. The *Burghers*, ſubject to the *Italians*, ſpeak *Italian* as well as *Greek*, but the *Villageois* altogether *Greek*. And ſo the *Gracians*, which are ſubject to the *Turk*, in Cities ſpeak *Turkiſh* and *Greek*, the *Villageois* onely *Greek*, and in places of traffique they borrow one from another, according as their buſineſs is with thoſe whom.

The Condition of the *Greeks*

whom they Negotiate. And as they differ in language, so do they in attire. Those that serve the *Venetians* go apparelled like *Venetians*, those that live under the *Turk*, like *Turks*. Both the Islanders and those that live on the continent as well in *Europe* as *Asia*, although subject to *Turky*, keep their ancient Christian faith. Long also they rejected the primacy of the Latine Church, and elected to themselves patriarchs, whom they acknowledge for their chief pastors, and appointed them several sees. Whom not onely the *Grecians* thus obey, but likewise all those Provinces which follow the *Greek Church*, as *Circassia*, *Walachia*, *Bulgaria*, *Moscovia*, *Russia*, the better part of *Polonia*, *Mangrelia*, *Bosnia*, *Albania*, *Sclavonia*, some part of *Tartary*, *Sirtia*, *Croatia*, and generally all the Provinces of the *Euxin* Sea. In number they are four, *viz.* the Patriarchs of *Constantinople*, *Alex-*

Alexandria, *Jeruſalem*, and *Antioch*.

Of theſe, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* is the Primat, ſitteth in *Conſtantinople*, and chiefly moderateth over the *Caloieri* (ſo are the *Greek* Prieſts termed) which reſide in Mount *Athos*, and generally over all Chriſtians, profeſſing the ritts of the *Greek* Church throughout *Europe*; and for the Monaſteries of Mount *Athos*, and all other, diſperſed over Europe, he payeth the Turk yearly 12000. ducats. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* moderateth in *Ægypt* and *Arabia*, and his dwelling places in *Memphis* and *Cair*, are not much inferior to his of *Conſtantinople*. The Gre Patriarch

The Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, abſolutely moderateth in *Judea*, and over all profeſſors of the *Greek* Religion throughout *Siria*. And muſt of neceſſity every year on the 15. of *Auguſt*, ſay Maſs in the Monaſtery ſcituated upon Mount *Libanus*.

The

The Patriarch of *Antioch* presideth in the Monasteries and the *Greek* Churches, which are in *Beritus*, *Tripolis*, *Haleb*, and other places of *Asia*. And in these places, as in all other, the Turk permitteth the Christians to use their consciences freely, so they perform their due and accustomed tributes. To proceed,

Thrace described.

THRACE hath on the *East* the *Euxine* Sea, the *Thracian Bosphorus*, *Propontis*, and *Hellespont*: on the *North* the Mount *Hæmus*, upon the *West* the higher *Misia*, and part of *Macedon*, on the *South* the *Archipelago*. It is a most Noble Province, cold, plain and admirably populous, stored with grain, pulse and excellent wine, towards the Sea-side: but towards the up-land (lying more subject to cold) it is not so fertile nor wooddy.

In it stands many goodly Cities *Philipopolis*, *Nicopolis*, *Sophia*,

phia, *Hadrianopolis*, the former Regal Seat of the Turkish Kings, taken by *Amurath* the first, and beautified with a famous Seraglia. The Town is seated very pleasantly, and was built by *Hadrian* the Emperour, whose name it retayns, it is now the usual retreat of this Grand Signior, and where at present he abides for its vicinity to his affayrs in *Hungary*. *Pera* by others called *Galata*, once peopled by the *Genoese*, as the Mart and Factory of that State taken by *Mahomet* in 1653. but still repleniſhed with Christian Merchants and Artificers. But above all other *Constantinopolis*, by Heaven erected to he the head of an Empire; as the onely seat which *Romans*, *Greeks*, and now the *Turks*, have chosen and reputed to be most commodiously seated, not for the Government onely of the Empire, but (as was before generally mentioned) of the whole world.

Description of the famous City of *Constantinople*.

By

Constinople described.

By its first Founders name it was called *Byzantium*, and after many various turns of Fortune betwixt the *Persian* and *Spartans*, it setled at last under the *Roman* Empire, by the Conquest of *Severus*, who sacked it after three years siege, for their partaking with *Niger* his Competitor, but yet such Majesty remained in the very ruines, that *Herodian* reports, not without favour and pity thereof, *Mirabantur homines utrum eorum qui primi Extruxerunt vel eorum qui deinceps sunt demoliti vires essent potiores*; it was wondred at, whether the strength of the Founders, or the Destroyers was greatest. From this Rubbish it was reared and reedified by *Constantine* the Great, and finished *May* 11. 331. and endowed with the Priviledges of *Rome*, and called for that reason *Nova Roma* for some short times, but in memory of its raiser, afterwards *Constantinople*.

It

It continued in this ſtate under the *Eaſtern* Empire 1100. years and upwards, till an unfortunate *Conſtantine* ſirnamed *Palæologus*, loſt it to *Mahomet* the Great, *A. D.* 1453. by the baſe covetouſneſs of the Citizens, who would not for their own defence ſupply the Emperor with money. It is eighteen miles in compaſs, by which computation it is one third part bigger then *London* and the *Suburbs*, it is ſaid to contain ſeven hundred thouſand ſouls, and would be much more populous were it not for the plague, whoſe *Triennial* miſchief deſtroyeth multitudes, it is fortified toward the Land with three ſtrong and high walls, the one higher then the other, but towards the ſea with one onely built with many Turrets, which ſtrongly flanker it. It yeilds a pleaſant proſpect a far off, by reaſon of the many Groves and Gardens within it, but is meanly built, the Houſes but two ſto-

ries

ries high, some of course Stone, the rest of Timber, rough and ungarnished; there are in it 8000. Mosques or Churches, which are the beauty of the City, the chief of them, and worthy of remarque is that of St. *Sophia*, which in elegancy, though not in bulk exceeds all the Fabricks of the World, the sides and floor flagged with Marble, with a stately Porch at the entrance: add hereunto the Sepulchral Mosques of the Turkish *Sultans*, which are very sumptuous, together with the *Seraglio*, built all of white Marble, round in form, and crowned at the top with shining golden Spires: not to omit the Mosque of *Solyman* the magnificent, one of the present wonders of the world. But *Constantinople* which is seated upon seven Hills and Mountains, as well as *Rome*, is better furnished with a Port and Haven, so convenient and advantageous to ship-

ping

ping, and so commodiously seated upon the *Thracian Bosphorus*, that Ships of all burdens, and with all winds may come close to the walls, the water is so deep. As to the Seraglio it standeth on one of the seven Hills in the *Northeast*-quarter of the City, like a Delta two Angles of it aspect the Sea, which affords it a most pleasant speculation, the other is joyned by a wall to the City, towards which it hath one gate onely; the other gates are never opened but for the private pleasures of the Grand Seignior, or his displeasure to be executed by the death of some of his Officers and Bashaws; it contains three Courts, one within another, the first is open to all persons, in the second sits the Divan or Courts of Justice, into which no man comes on Horseback, the third is the Mansion and privacy of the Grand Signor and his women, it is three miles in circuit, in which are contained many

many delightful Groves of Cypreſſes, intermixed with Plains, delicate Gardens, Artificial Fountains, Banquetting Turrets, and Proſpect Rooms, with a moſt magnificent audience Chamber for Ambaſſadors, floored with embroydered Velvet ſeamed with Pearl and other Jewels. I have the longer inſiſted on this place, becauſe as the miſtreſs of the World ſhe draws all eyes upon her, and therefore it is fit to dreſs her in thoſe Ornaments which ſhe uſually wears, and do become her greatneſs.

Callipolis, is another famous portion thereof, ſeated on the Northern promontory of *Cherſoneſe*, the firſt City of note poſſeſſed by the Turks in *Europe*, taken in the reign of *Orchanes* in 1358. from whence they eaſily ſpread their conqueſt over the adjacent Provinces, it is the moſt convenient paſſage between *Europe* and *Aſia*, by reaſon of the ſafe harbour and good anchorage. Next

Next followeth *MACEDON*, bounded on the Eaſt with the *Ægæan* Sea, on the Weſt with *Albania*, on the North with *Myſia ſuperiour*, and on the South with *Epyrus*, and *Achaia*, is is now principally divided into *Theſſaly* (a ſweet and delectable Country) *Macedon* ſpecially ſo called, and *Migdonia* by the Turks called *Iamboli*. It is a fertile region incloſed with Hills, and neer the *Jonian* Sea, plain and woody. That it was once the Empreſs of the Eaſt, it is well known, but at this day it is Turkiſh, and without any famous Cities, ſave in a peice of *Albania*. In it is nothing ſo memorable as the Mount *Athos*, or holy mount. It is ſeventy five miles in compaſs, three days journey long, and half a days journey broad, reſembling the ſhape of a man lying with his face upward, whoſe higheſt cone, always covered with Snow, is ſeen thirty miles of at Sea. It is exceeeding fertile in Graſs, Fruit, Oyl,

Macedon deſcribed.

Monnt *Athos*.

Oyl, and wine. Long ago it was dedicated in honour of St. *Basil* to the Greek *Caloieri*, and endowed with priviledges, which at this day it enjoyeth by the Turks good favour; that is to say, that no man neither *Grecian* nor *Turk* may inhabit in this place except he be a Prieſt. So that their number in theſe days are about ſix thouſand, diſperſed into twenty four Monaſteries, auncient and warlike, built for fear of Theeves and Pyrats, although there be no ſuch great cauſe. In theſe Monaſteries are many reliques, which cauſe great concourſe of people, and they are ſtately built, and richly adorned. This was made a *Roman* Province in the year of the world 3798. after the Captivity of their laſt *King Perſeus*, and was upon the diviſion of that Empire to Eaſt and Weſt, conſigned to the Eaſtern, to which it continued ſubjected till *Amurath* rent it from that Dominion by taking

Priviledge of Greek Prieſts.

taking *Thessalonica*, it is now governed by a Sanjack, who is bound to maintain 100 horse, and to finde 400 more upon an Expedition.

Epire, now *Albania*, was once a very famous Province, bounded on the East with that part of *Greece* called *Ætolia*, on the West with the *Adriatick*, on the North with *Thessaly*, *Macedon* and part of *Albania*, and on the South with the *Jonian* Sea; as witnesseth *P. Æmilius*, it had in it seventy Cities, now destroyed, and turned into ruines, and Villages meanly inhabited. For the most part it is woody and barren, but near the Sea fertile and adorned with very beautiful havens. *Epirus.*

This Country was formerly famous for *Olimpias* the Mother of *Alexander* the Great and *Pyrrhus* that great Captain among the *Romans*, but modernly as much renowned for the unexemplary valour and conduct of *Scanderbeg* or

Lord *Alexander*, who proved a ſcourge to the Turks in the reigns of *Amurath* the ſecond, and *Mahomet* the firſt, his bones after his death taken up, were worn by this rude enemy about them, as an omen or pledge of ſucceſs and victory whomſoever they engaged with.

Scanderbeg's renown.

Achaia, mentioned for its name in Scripture, is a very goodly region, as may be gathered by the goodly Cities, which therein once flouriſhed (*viz.*) *Delphos*, *Thebs*, *Athens*, *Megara* and many more, now deſtroyed.

So is *Peloponeſus*; termed by *Pliny* the Bulwark of *Greece*. It yeildeth all things that man can deſire either for life or pleaſure. and although the ancient Cities be now defaced, yet is for quantity the beſt peopled part of *Greece*. It is now under the Turk, and counted the beſt Sangiackſhip in Turky, as bound to bring at the command of the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece* 1000 horſe.

horsemen under his own pay. It is worth yearly fourteen thousand ducats.

And so we pass to the Isles of the adjoyning *Ægean* Sea, which are many in number, saluting first the *Dardanels* or the two Block-houses, where all vessels passing out of the *Hellespont* into this Sea (which extends forty miles in length) are staid three days for slaves and other prohibited merchandizes, or until information of any such may come from *Constantinople*, they are exceedingly well walled, fortified and provided, they receive the customs, and are the principal strength of that City, as to the Mediterranean (as it is defended with the two black Towers (the Prison for the Bashaws and great persons) at the mouth of the *Euxine*, where it joyns with the *Thracian Bosphorus*, the one of which is scited above *Constantinople* on *Europe* side, and the other on the *Asian* shore. *Dardanels.*

The *Ægæan* Islands.

These *Ægæan* Islands are thus named *Samothrace*, *Thassus*, *Imbrus*, *Lemnos*, famous for the late contest in 1660 between the Turks and Venetians about it, *Enbœa* circuiting a hundred and fifty miles in which stands the famous City known by the Gulf of *Negropont*, taken from the *Venetians* (to whom with other things it fell in the division of the Eastern Empire unto the Latins) by Mahomet the Great in 1471. with the loss of forty thousand men. *Salamis*, *Ægina*, the *Cyclades*, in number fifty three, called now the Isles of the *Arches*, encompassing *Delos* and the *Sporades*.

Candia described.

Next we should veiw the Isles of the *Cretan* Sea, but they being inconsiderable we will mention only *Candia*, in form extending *East* and *West*, in length two hundred and seventy, and in breadth fifty miles, placed in the midst of this Sea,

Sea, the Natives ſpeak the Greek language, and before the Turks put foot there, were governed by Latine Biſhops of the Church of *Rome*, to which the *Venetians*, then the Lords of it, do adhere.

It hath been attempted by *Selymus* the ſecond in 1571. when he conquered *Cyprus*, but in vain, yet *Ibrahim* the father of this Sultan, gained footing there ſome few years ago, and this is like when he ſhall be at leiſure, unleſs the *Venetians* improve his abſence in *Hungaria*, to carry it all; for of late he hath been very ſucceſsful there againſt all the power they can make, and is at preſent poſſeſſed of the better half, ſo that he muſt be reckoned as more intereſted then the *Venetian*. The *Jonian* Iſles as pertaining to their Seigniory, we are not obliged to mention here, though they ſtood in great danger of changing their Maſter.

From hence as we descend to the bottom of the straights appears
Rhodes. the Island of *Rhodes*, (which we must observe in our way to the Isle of *Cyprus*, and so to *Egypt*) famous in former times for the potent residence of the Knights of the order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, who deserted by the Christian Princes were forced to yeild it in the Grand mastership of *Villerius*, to *Solyman* the Magnificent, not more to the scandal then detriment of Christianity, but this is so notorious that I must not enlarge my self.

Cyprus is situated in the *Syrian*,
Cyprus. and *Cilician* Seas, extended in length from East to West two hundred miles, in breadth sixty, the whole Compass reckoned five hundred and fifty, and distant from *Cilicia*, in *Asia* minor some sixty miles, it is a rich and fertile Kingdom, and hath in it twelve eminent Cities, but the most famous are those two of *Nicosia*,

Nicosia and *Famagusta*, the last whereof was gallantly maintained by Signor *Bragadino* Governour of the Island, for the *Venetians*: who being in despair of releif, yeilded the Town, and consequently the Kingdom upon honourable Articles to *Mustapha*, *Selymusses* General, but was barbarously fleaed alive, and all persons of quality murdered besides, onely a beautiful Lady reserved for the lust of the Grand Signior, (with some other Prisoners) in their voyage to *Constantinople* blew her self, Ship and company into the Ayr, and worthily preserved and transmitted her honour to after ages inviolate.

The barbarous conquest of *Cyprus*.

And so we pass to *Syria*. *SYRIA* is bounded on the *South* with *Palestina*, and some parts of *Arabia*, on the West with the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the East with the River *Euphrates*, by which parted from *Mesopotamia*, on the *North* with *Cilicia* and *Armenia* minor,

from which it is ſeparated by the mountain *Taurus*.

In the Survey of this ſpacious Country, the Reader is deſired to limit his ſight to the grand diviſion thereof into its ſeveral Provinces, wherein we muſt tranſitorily obſerve thoſe Eminent Cities which are in the knowledge and diſcourſe of Europe; The firſt Province is *Phœnicia*, bounded on the Eaſt and South with *Paleſtine*, on the North with *Syria*, on the Weſt with the *Mediterranean* Sea. It is famous for the noble Cities (for their atcheivements and Merchandiſes) of *Tyre* and *Sydon*, *Berytus* and *Ptolemays*, the laſt place of the Holy War Conqueſt: they were reduced to the Turkiſh Dominion in 1489. but that place which now moſt concerns us, is *Tripoli*, bravely and fertilely ſeated, once a Chriſtian Marquiſate (but in name ſo allied to that barbarous den of Theives in *Africa*, miſcheivous to trade, that I cannot but foreſtal its ſcite,

Phœnicia deſcribed.

scite) and is upon that account the Metropolis of *Phænicia*: secondly *Syria Propria*, bounded and adjoyning Northward to *Phenicia*, famous to our acquaintance, for *Laodicea*, as is mentioned in the *Revelations* of Saint *John*; and *Antioch*, the place where Christians were first so called, but now hath no name it self either Turkish or Christian to be called by, being sunck into most obscure and ignote Rubbish. It was finally lost from the Christians in 1381. when it came to *Saladine*, the Victorious Sultan of *Egypt* and *Damascus*. Thirdly *Comagena* bordering upon *Euphrates* towards the East, with which it is watered, in it *Aleppo* scituated in midst betwixt *Tripolis*, *Beritus*, and *Alexandretta*, the three prime ports of *Turkey*, and on the further side it adjoyns to the *Persian* Territories; it hath been of long time a factory of the English Nation, governed by a Consul who maintain thence correspondence

Antioch.

Aleppo.

with the East Indies, several goods comming overland upon Camels. The English are here well beloved, and our Tutelar or National Saint *George*, whose Sepulchre is fayned here, is had in great veneration; It overlooks by its situation upon a Hill six Villages, to be seen no where else in these depopulated uncultivated places of this Empire, and is governed by a Bashaw, which Dignity hath of late years been troublesome to the Turkish State, as was mentioned in the former part; It was taken in by *Selymus* the first, of which more presently. Fourthly *Palmyrene* a Country never conquered in the Holy-Land expedition, as the other parts were. Fifthly, *Cœlosyria* bounded on the West with *Palæstine*, whither we are next to pass, and on the South-East, with *Arabia Deserta*, and on the North with *Palmyrene*, remarquable for the famous City of *Damascus*, and the Imperial

Aleppo.

and

and regal Seat of many Kings, who have been celebrated as well in Divine as humane writ. A moſt fruitful delightful place, even to ſurfeit, being ſtored with wine to ſuperfluity, for which reaſon, as is excellently obſerved, the vile Impoſtor Mahomet would not be perſwaded to come to it, leſt being inescated with its pleaſures he ſhould forget the buſineſs he came about, but his Succeſſors were not ſo abſtemious, it being the ſeat of one of his Caliphs, while *Babylon* or *Bagdat* was reedified. Here are many ingenuous workmen in moſt Arts, and hence come our Damask Satins and Linnens, wrought with curious Branches. It is now the Seat of one of the principal Turkiſh Baſhaws, and who is had in great eſtimation and beloved by the Grand Seignor; It was held in modern times by the *Mamalukes*, who piecemeal recovered *Syria* from the *Tartars*, who under *Tamberlane* ter-

Damaſcus.

ribly

rible sacked this City; but in the year 1516. when the victorius *Selimus* the first discomfited *Campson Gaurus* the *Egyptian* Sultan in the fields of *Aleppo*, this City fearing the Spoyl and ruine thereof then very opulent by trade, set open their Gates, as did all the other Cities by their example. By means whereof the Turks became Lords of all this Country without any more blows, as they were next year of *Egypt* also, by their victory over *Tomombeius*, in whom perished the Name and Empire of the *Mamalukes*.

Mount *Hermon*.

In our way to *Palestine* on the Holy Land, we must pass over Mount *Hermon*, a ledge of Hills, which beginning Eastward run directly South, by which *Palestine* is bounded on the East, and parted from *Cœlosyria* and *Arabia Deserta*, on the West with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and some part of *Phœnicia*; On the North it is divided with the Hill *Anti-Libanus*,

nus from *Syria*, and on the South with part of *Arabia Petræa*; a most fertile Land even to admiration, flowing with milk and Hony, as it is elegantly expressed in the eight of *Deuteronomy*; by its former division it was cantoned into six Provinces. 1. *Berea*, 2. *Iturea*, 3. *Galilee*, 4. *Samaria*, 5. *Judea*, and 6. *Idumea*, but made one Province of the *Roman* Empire, as it is now of the Turkish, the chief Cities were *Cæsarea*, *Samaria*, and *Hierusalem*, of which a little must needs be spoken.

For to speak nothing of ancient times, in the 73. year after Christ, *Jerusalem* was taken and destroyed by *Titus*, with the slaughter and captivity of infinite thousands. In the year 136. it was restored by *Ælius Adrianus*, new-named *Ælia*, and given in possession to the Jews. In the time of *Constantine* and *Helena* his Mother, it fell into the hands of the Christians,

ſtians, and ſo continued untill the days of our *Henry* the fourth, at which time it was again taken by the Sultan of the *Sarazens*, and the Chriſtians clean baniſhed.

Holy land. In the year 1097. in a general Councel for the delivery of the Holy Land, the *Croſſed* Knights were inſtituted throughout Chriſtendom, and *Godfrey* of *Bulloygne* choſen General of three hundred thouſand footmen, and one hundred thouſand horſe. Theſe Knights did many famous acts; recovered the Land, inſtituted a Monarchy, and though ſometime with loſs, continued ſome defence thereof, until the year of our Lord 1517. and then was it overcome by the Turkiſh Armys, of the aforeſaid victorious *Selymus*, who at this day retain it in miſerable ſervitude under a certain Tribute or impoſition upon ſuch Chriſtians as are permitted to live here.

There

There are now therefore two or more Monaſteries, or Religious Houſes, where Fryars do abide, and make a good commodity of ſhewing the Sepulchre of Chriſt, and other Monuments unto ſuch Chriſtian Pilgrimes as do uſe ſuperſtitiouſly to go in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*.

And ſo it reſteth peopled with men of divers Nations and Sects; as *Saracens*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Hebrews*, and Chriſtians: whereof ſome follow the Latine Church, ſome the Greek: as the *Grecians*, *Syrians*, *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Neſtorians*, *Jacobites*, *Nubians*, *Marodits*, *Abeſſines*, *Indians*, and *Egyptians*, every one having their peculiar Biſhops, whom they obey. But to particularize a little further.

GALILIE upon the North is invironned with the ſteep hills of *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, upon the Weſt with *Phenicia*, upon the Eaſt with *Caloſyria*, and upon the South

South with *Samaria*, and *Arabia* the desert. The soil is most fruitful, yeilding all sorts of trees, and divided by *Jordan*: upon whose banks stand very many Towns and Villages, and so w ll watered either with mountain Torrents, or springs, that no part thereof lyeth unmanured.

The Country is the more famous, for that in it, standeth (amongst the rude mountains) the small Village of *Nazareth*, the place of our Lords conception: And at this day, there is a small Chappel Archt and built under ground, whereinto a man must descend by stayrs: Here (some say) the Angel appeared unto *Mary*, and foretold her that she should conceive and bring forth our Lord. *Nazareth.*

The Inhabitants are *Arabians*, short and thick men, rudely apparelled, and weaponed with Bows, Swords and Daggers. In this Region likewise standeth the

Mount

Mount *Thabor*, whoſe North part is inacceſſible, and whereon our Lord was transfigured, according to the bleſſed Evangeliſt.

SAMARIA lyeth in a moſt delicate plot of *Paleſtine*, but in bigneſs not comparable to *Judea* or *Galilie*. The ſoyl is partly Mountanous, partly champian, pleaſant, fruitful, and very well watered with freſh and ſweet water. The City is now ruinated: but as for pleaſure and delight it was inferior to no other. It is ſcituated upon the ſide of a Hill, the eighth part of a mile from whence, a man may behold the ruines of a great Temple: whereupon (as men ſay) Chriſt ſate, when he asked water of the *Samaritan* woman. But theſe are uncertainties, not to ſay fallacies. *Samaria.*

JUDEA, far excelleth any part of the reſidue of *Paleſtine*, and at this day enjoyeth it's ancient fertility. *Judea.*

The tribe of *Juda* ſo named it, and

and in it, as in the reſt of *Paleſtina* were very many worthy Cities, whereof *Jeruſalem* was the chief ſeat of their Princes, the
Jeruſalem. poſſeſſion of the Patriarches, Prophets, and Apoſtles: the original place of our faith, and the glory of the Chriſtian world. By the *Barbarians*, at this day it is called *Godz*, or *Chutz*: It ſtandeth on an eminent place, as whereunto a man muſt always aſcend.

Saint *Jeroms* opinion was, that it ſtood not onely in the heart of *Judaa*, but in the very center of the world, as having *Aſia* on the Eaſt, *Europe* on the Weſt, upon the South *Lybia* and *Africa*, and upon the North, *Scythia*, *Armenia*, *Perſia*, with the reſidue of the Pontique Nations.

What the glory hereof hath been, may be conjectured out of *Tacitus*, who reporteth, that in the beginning of the Siege, it contained two hundred thouſand ſouls. At this day it numbreth

not

not above five thouſand inhabitants, although many Pilgrims daily reſort thither in a good conſcience, and for devotions ſake.

It was once ſtrongly and fairly walled, but now weakly, and therein it ſheweth nothing ſo famous as the Sepulchre of our Saviour Chriſt, whoſe Temple incircleth the whole Mount of *Calvary*, ſcituated upon a plain plot of ground, high, round, and open at the top, from whence it receiveth light: but the Sepulchre it ſelf is covered with an archt Chappel cut out of the main Marble, and left unto the cuſtody of the Latine Chriſtians. The Sepulchre of Chriſt.

Whoſoever is deſirous to ſee this Sepulchre, muſt pay nine Crowns to the *Turk*; ſo that this tribute is yearly worth unto him, a very conſiderable revevennue.

One hundred and eight foot diſtant from this Tomb, is the Mount (called the Mount *Calvarie*) where-

on

on our Saviour Christ was crucified by the treacherous Jews. In this place are many other religious Reliques. And the Pilgrims which come thither, are always lodged according to his own profession; the Latines with the *Franciscans*, without the City, by Mount *Syon*: the Græcians are lodged with the *Caloirean* Greeks, dwelling within the City by the Sepulchre: And so every other Nation, *Abessines*, *Georgians*, *Armenians*, *Nestorians*, and *Maronites*, who all have their proper and peculiar Chappels. Those Franciscans, which follow the Latine Church, and are for the most part *Italians*, were wont to create the Knights of the Sepulcher, and to give testimonial unto Pilgrims of their being there.

Without this City is the valley of *Jehosaphet*, and therein the Tombs of the blessed Lady and Saint *Anne*. The territory adjoyning is exceeding fruitful in Vines, Apples, Almonds, Figs and Oyl: the

the mountains are no leſs ſtored with trees, wild beaſts and ſpiceries.

Beſides *Jeruſalem*, here ſtandeth *Bethlem*, now deſtroyed, and ſhewing nothing worth looking on, ſave a great and ſtately Monaſtery of the *Franciſcans*, within which is the place where Chriſt was born. *Rama* is now likewiſe ruinated; the Arches and Ciſterns which are now remaining, by the witneſs of *Bellonius* his own eye, are greater then thoſe of *Alexandria*, but not ſo thick.

Gaza is now a Turkiſh *Sangiack-ſhip*: the ſoyl about fertile, and the inhabitants *Grecians*, *Turks*, and *Arabians*.

IDUMEA. In holy writ, this Region is called *Edom*, and by other Authors *Nabathea*. Toward the Sea and *Judea* the ſoil is fertile, but toward *Arabia* deſert and barren. Some ſay its inexpugnable for its deſerts and want of water: yet is it ſtored therewith but hidden, and known to none but the Natives. *Idumea.*

tives. Of old they were a turbulent, unquiet, and seditious people, and so at this day they are like to their villanous and roguish Neighbours the *Arabians*.

For further satisfaction of the Reader, be he pleased to refer himself to Doctor *Fullers* Holy Land, or Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who have amply discourſed on this Subject, by whose copious and pleasant stile and luxurious description, the Ruines and present indigence and penury of this once flouriſhing and abundant Region are only to be alleviated. And so we pass forward.

Egypt. *ÆGYPT* is best to be known as to its bounds, by its threefold definition and division. First, *Egypt* properly so called, extends it self North upon the *Mediterranean* sea, and part of *Idumea* to *Lybia* or *Marmarica*. Secondly, *Lybia* or *Marmarica* lying betwixt *Egypt* properly so called, and *Cyrene* or *Pentapolis*, so called for the five

properly

cheif Cities thereof, 1300 miles long and 200 broad, reaches from *Lybia* to the Greater *Syrty*, where it is bounded with the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, which Kingdom with the other of *Algeir*, by the *Ottoman* Family's intermedling with the quarrelling Princes thereof, though Mahumetans also, came at length to acknowledge no other Master but themselves, the last King of *Tunis* named *Mahomet*, put in by Don *John* of *Austria* whose succour he craved, being subdued by the Turks, and carried prisoner to *Constantinople* in the reign of *Selymus* the second, about which time the Kingdom of *Algeir* in length 300 miles, but in breadth not considerable, was likewise reduced upon the same score by the famous *Barbarossa*. Not to mention here some of the Isles of *Barbary* which are subject to the Grand Seignior, as *Zerby*, infamous for the loss of 15000 Christians by slaughter at the taking, and after-

The kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Algeir*.

terwards by famine at the ſurprize and retaking of it by *Pial* Baſſa in 1559. I am conſtrained to mention theſe parts of *Affrick* here, for want of convenient reduction (in this brief Compendium) to their proper place.

Ægypt was vaſſalled to the *Mamalukes*, who ſeized it from the Eaſtern Emperors ſome 300 years before *Selimus* the ſecond, that ambitious and martial Sultan wreſted it from them in the fields of *Aleppo*, and extinguiſhed the name and Empire as aforeſaid: When *Cyrene* followed the ſame fortune, and ſubmitted to the Turkiſh yoke. In this Province we muſt remarque *Tripolis*, aſſigned by *Charls* the fift to the Knights of *John of Jeruſalem* in lieu of *Rhodes*, but wreſted from them by *Sinan* Baſſa in 1577. ſince which it is become a den of Pirates, as was mentioned before in the *Syrian Tripolis*.

In *Egypt*, paſſing over *Peluſium* and

and the famous *Damiata*, we will confine our view to *Grand Cairo*, once called *Memphis*, the Metropolis of *Egypt*, which of all antient Cities hath loſt little or nothing by the injury of time.

Grand *Cairo* was wreſted from the *Mamalukes*, and their Sultan *Tomombeus*, by *Selymus* the firſt in the year of the Incarnation, 1517. after four bloody days ſpent before he could entirely poſſeſs himſelf of the City; It is nobly ſcited, and is between thirty and forty Engliſh Miles in compaſs, devided into ſeven Burghs, built after the *Egyptian* manner, high, and of large rough ſtone, part alſo of Brick, the ſtreets are narrow, of late there are new buildings made of the Turkiſh Faſhion as the former decay, poor, low much of Wood and Timber, except ſome modern ſtately palaces of both Nations. *Grand Cairo* deſcribed at large.

There are in it as are reckoned five and thirty thouſand Moſchets,

four and twenty thousand noted streets, besides lanes and turnings, some of those streets are two miles in length, some not half a mile, all of them every night are lockt up with a Door or Gate at each end, and Guarded by a Musketier, to prevent Tumults, Fire, or other outrages.

Its Government.

Without the City on horseback there watch every night to prevent any attempts of the *Arabs*, four Sanjacks, with each a thousand Horse-men under his command, so that in all, as it is easily computable by the individual, Guardians of the streets there watch every night no less then twenty eight thousand persons.

The Castle is the place where the Bashaw resides, who is always one of the most avaricious and ravenous Viziers, sent thither on purpose to squeeze and oppress the *Egyptians*, and is frequently made a Spunge, to refund his wealth (with

with his life) into the Grand Seigniors Exchequer, in which act the ſlaviſh *Egyptians* can diſcern nothing but his juſtice, and are ſatisfied with it as their revenge: This Caſtle is founded upon a Rocky aſcent on the Eaſt ſide of the City, nor well repayred nor quite decayed; at the foot of this aſcent is a place half a Mile long, wherein they ride the great horſe, and by that a little Houſe and Garden, (wherein the old Baſhaws of this place, when diſauthoriſed till the coming of a new one, are kept until they are ſtrangled or reſtored to the Grand Signors favour. Things of remarque and note herein, are firſt the River *Nile* running along the South of the Town to the Weſt, making as it leaves it, a little dainty Iſland, whoſe fertile and wonderful inundation begins conſtantly about the middle of *June*, and increaſeth to between eighty and a hundred days, then it abates, and by the

The famous River *Nile*.

end of *November* comes within its narrowest banks, about a quarter of a mile broad: by reason of this flood they have four Harvests in a year, the ground adjacent to this River being before a white Sand, without a sprig of any green thing but two weeds (which carried to *Venice* makes the finest Chrystal Glass) becomes a fat black mould, and bears Flax and Rice, with Sugar-Canes in abundance. Not to omit the number of Crocodiles that infest this River, nor the *Nilscope* in the Isle, where stands a Pillar with several marks, declaring the height of the Flood all over *Egypt*. The next are the Pyramids so much famed in history, and the granaries or storehouses which *Joseph* built, three of which Pyramids stand twelve miles South-west of the City on the other side of the River, and are yet almost entire, their form is quadrangular, lessening by equal degrees from a quarter of a mile

The Pyramids.

mile flat at bottom to a square at top a little more then 4. yards angular; there are sixteen or eighteen other Pyramids some twelve miles to the Southward, but ruined extreamly. It rains not here but once in three or four years, so that bodies buried in that sand, will keep without putrefaction, by reason no moysture is near them but what is in themselves.

Cairo Subject to plagues, yet populous.

Plagues are here very rife in Winter, by one whereof eighteen hundred thousand persons died in six months, yet was the City presently as populous as before, and continues so thronged that persons of quality have one going before their Mules to make way for them, by bidding people make room, this is caused by the confluent multitude of the *Arabs*, and *Indians* too, that flock to the pleasures and plenty of this place. Th[illegible] are a great many Christians a[illegible] *Venetians*, *Dutch*, *Genoese*, and [illegible]ome *English*, the

end of *November* comes within its narrowest banks, about a quarter of a mile broad: by reason of this flood they have four Harvests in a year, the ground adjacent to this River being before a white Sand, without a sprig of any green thing but two weeds (which carried to *Venice* makes the finest Chrystal Glass) becomes a fat black mould, and bears Flax and Rice, with Sugar-Canes in abundance. Not to omit the number of Crocodiles that infest this River, nor the *Nilscope* in the Isle, where stands a Pillar with several marks, declaring the height of the Flood all over *Egypt*. The next are the Pyramids so much famed in history, and the granaries or storehouses which *Joseph* built, three of which Pyramids stand twelve miles South-west of the City on the other side of the River, and are yet almost entire, their form is quadrangular, lessening by equal degrees from a quarter of a

The Pyramids.

mile

mile flat at bottom to a square at top a little more then 4. yards angular; there are sixteen or eighteen other Pyramids some twelve miles to the Southward, but ruined extreamly. It rains not here but once in three or four years, so that bodies buried in that sand, will keep without putrefaction, by reason no moysture is near them but what is in themselves.

Plagues are here very rife in Winter, by one whereof eighteen hundred thousand persons died in six months, yet was the City presently as populous as before, and continues so thronged that persons of quality have one going before their Mules to make way for them, by bidding people make room, this is caused by the confluent multitude of the *Arabs*, and *Indians* too, that flock to the pleasures and plenty of this place. There are a great many Christians also, *Venetians*, *Dutch*, *Genoese*, and some *English*, the

Cairo Subject to plagues, yet populous.

ayr ſometimes in ſummer is like any ſweet perfume, and almoſt ſuffocates the Spirits, cauſed by the wind that brings the odours of the *Arabian* Spices in a full Flavour.

There is alſo a ſort of rare Horſes, but of tender hoofs, yet fit for that ſandy and ſoft ground, which will run four days and Nights together without eating or drinking, and ſome *Egyptians* with a little provant, and leſs ſleep, their body being wound about with a Linnen, will ride them ſo upon buſineſs, to which this is the only convenience, over thoſe ſandy deſerts, where there is neither Houſe or Inhabitants, but the Theiving Murderous *Arabs*. For the direction of the way over thoſe Vaſtitudes, the wind blowing the Sand, and loſing the track of any beaten way, and ſometimes burying the Travellers in Sheats of it, unleſs they be wary, are pillars of brick

The ſandy playns about it.

brick, set up a mile distant from one another.

The Revenue that the Grand Signor receives from *Ægypt* amounts to eight hundred thousand pound sterling, a third part whereof comes onely clear to the Exchequer at *Constantinople*, all ariseth out of certain farms of the Land belonging to the Crown, let out to the *Egyptians*, the least farm pays two hundred pound a year. But the Bashaw hath other wayes to make profit to himself, nor is any invention of oppression thought envious or dangerous; for the *Egyptians* naturally effeminate, and having suffered under a lasting Tyranny, from slavery to slavery, are in no likelihood of endeavouring a revolt: the Grand Signor hath of them no more then fourteen thousand enrolled in his pay, and that for show onely. The other two parts of the Revenue are disposed thus, the one to furnish the Ex-

The revenue of *Egypt*.

pence of the Caravan and Pilgrimage to *Mecha*, whither the Grand Seignor ſends preſents yearly, eſpecially a green velvet Pall, for Mahomets Coffin, and the other third part of the revenue towards defraying the charges of the Government, *viz.* all Officers and publique ſervices, beſides that of the *Timariots*, who do theirs for their Tenure, and enjoy almoſt a half of that Kingdom. It is a rare felicity for any Baſhaw of this place to eſcape with life, fortunes, and liberty, yet there are few of the Viſiers, who do not ambitiouſly affect this ominous government.

The *Nile* deſcends from *Cairo* in a length of 360. miles to *Canopus*, now called *Roſetta*, where it embogues it ſelf into the Sea: from whence by Land to *Alexandria*, the Port where goods are landed for *Cairo*, famous for its founder *Alexander* the Great, and for the Monument and Tomb of

lexandria.

red

red Marble of its beautifier, *Pompey* the great, likewise, and for its new Castle built since by the Turks, being their onely Emporium or scale of Trade in *Egypt*.

ARABIA TRIPLEX. The three *Arabias*, are likewise parcel of this Empire, which is a marvellous great country, included between two huge bosomes of the Sea, in manner of a *Peninsula*, *viz.* upon the West and East with the *Arabian* and *Persian* gulfs, upon the South with the Ocean, and upon the North with *Syria* and *Euphrates*. The description of *Arabia*

The Inhabitants are indifferently called *Arabians*, *Saracens*, or *Moors*: Those are the true *Arabians* which live out of Cities in Tents, dispersed over *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Afrike*, these give themselves to feed Cattel, and droves of Camels. Those which inhabit Cities, are called *Moors*, and were once

of such puissance, that they not onely subdued *Syria*, *Persia*, and *Trogladitica*, but likewise *Egypt*, a great part of *Africk*, and almost all *Spain*, with the Island of *Sicily*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Two hundred years they kept possession of these peeces, but of some part of *Spain* seven hundred, even until the days of our Fathers. And further, this accursed generation at this day is not onely spread over all the Southern coast of *Asia*: *viz*. *Persia*, *East-India*, and the Islands of the *Indian* Sea, but likewise advanced with great prosperity unto divers wealthy Kingdoms, famous Cities, and worthy Mart-towns, over all the South Coast of *Africk*: under this people the *Turks* were first called into *Asia* to bear Arms, and from whence issued out the swarm of this Locust *Mahomet*. The Division is as followeth, first

The division of

ARABIA DESERTA. This is a vast Country, full of Deserts, yet

yet well inhabited with populous and warlike multitudes, especially toward *Euphrates*, and the mountains of *Arabia Felix*, whether Merchants resort. The residue towards the West is sandy, by which if a man be to travel, he must have the stars for his guide, company for his safeguard, and provision for his diet, for otherwise he shall lose his way, or surrender his goods to the Theevish *Arabs*, or starve in the Desert for want of food.

ARABIA PETREA. Towards *Syria* this is somewhat fertile, but smally commended for that property by the Auncients: For indeed it is exceeding barren, and wanteth necessary sustenance, wood and fresh water. The memorable things herein are the Mountains at *Synay* and *Oreb*, upon the former whereof, is at this day builded a Monastery of Christians, following the Greek Church,

Church, and the onely receptacle or Inn for wayfaring Christians: other place of releif is there none.

ARABIA FELIX is a very large province, better manured and watered then the other. It is adorned with noble Cities, and full of Villages, especially toward the Sea side, where are many excellent places of trade. The residue except the Sand, is made manurable, either for feeding of Cattle or Camels, in which places live infinite swarms of divers Nations, by Grazing and Husbandry.

Arabia Petrea and *Deserta*, were subdued by the *Turks* upon their first Conquest of *Persia*, in the rise of their greatness, but recovered by the *Mamalukes*, whose fortune they followed to the fatal period made by *Selymus* the first, when in his expedition to *Egypt* they more annoyed him by falling in his Rear,

s Histo-

Rear, and terrified him in their night alarums, then all the Forces of their *Mamaluke* Masters in the field; which deciding the Title to *Egypt* included soon after the Dominion of those Countrys, the Chiefs thereof being gained by money and promise of preferment, who yet nevertheless continue their petty Soveraignties, and rob and steal upon their own account, making no distinction betwixt Turk and Christian.

As for *Arabia Felix* it continued unconquered, till the *Turks* and *Portugals* quarrelled about it in 1538. when *Solyman* Bassa sent with a Fleet into the red Sea to maintain the Trade thereof, and to repress the *Persians*, assisted by the said Portugals, instead of taking in, *Din*, most basely surprized *Aden*, one of the chiefest Ports, when under colour of a friendly invitation, he had got the King thereof on board, where he hanged him, as he did the like to *Zibit* (and the

King

King thereof) the Port of *Mecca*; nevertheless the Turks have but little command here, especially in the more inland parts, and towards the *Persian* Gulf, where a *Turk* is generally hated and abhorred.

Assiria described.

ASSYRIA is bounded on the East with *Media*, West with *Mesopotamia*, South with *Susiana*, and North with part of *Turcomania*, by the last name of it as alluding to its great Original, called by the Turks *Arzyrum*, and though formerly the terrible name of a mighty Empire, and the first of the four, is now a mean Province of the Grand Seigniors Dominion: in it was once seated the famous City of *Nineve* mentioned in Scripture, but the name and memory of it is now lost, only it is supposed that Mosul seated on the *Tygris*, and inhabited with a number of *Nestorian* Christians is risen out of its ruines. The Bassa of *Arzyrum*, the chief and strongest

Ninivie.

ſtrongeſt place in this Province, hath ten thouſand *Timariots* under his Command to defend this Country, and to be ready for any other ſervice.

MESOPOTAMIA is bounded on the South with *Arabia Deſerta*, from which it is parted with the bending of *Euphrates*, on the Eaſt with the River *Tygris* & *Aſſyria*, on the Weſt with *Syria*, on the North with Mount *Taurus*, and *Armenia Major*, it is memorable for very little of modern note, the people prone to ſlavery, and accept of any Maſter that can win and wear them.

CHALDEA bounded on the Eaſt with *Suſiana* a Province of *Perſia*, on the Weſt with *Arabia Deſerta*, on the *North* with *Meſopotamia*, and on the South with the *Perſian Bay*, and the reſt of the *Deſerta*. As to the account hereof we ſhall confine our view to *Babylon*,

abylon
eſcribed.

lon, enlarged by *Nebuchadnezzer*, once accounted one of the worlds nine wonders, but ſince dwindled into oblivion, but recovered by the name firſt of *Seleucia*, and now of *Bagdat*: it was taken from the *Perſians* by *Solyman* the Magnificent, and recovered from them under *Sophy Abbas* in 1625. and retaken from them by the noble and glorious *Sultan Morat* in 1640. when he intended to bury the name of the *Janizaries* in the rubbiſh of it, but left his own bones there like another *Alexander*: but the ſame viciſſitude hath again reſtored it to this preſent Sophy; the people of thoſe Regions as washinted before, being patient and regardleſs of any power or Government whatſoever, as ſure to ſuffer no worſe, nor having ever experienced better.

rcoma-
a.

TURCOMANIA (of which ſomething more largely for the quality of the place) is bounded on the North with part of *Tartary*, upon the Weſt with the *Euxine* Sea, *Cappadocia*

padocia and *Armenia Minor*, on the Eaſt with *Media* and the *Caſpian* Sea, and on the South with *Meſopotamia* and *Aſſyria*, it is called *Turcomania* from the Turks, who from hence made their firſt fortunate expedition and irruption to the conqueſt of *Perſia*, and ſpread themſelves afterwards into other Regions. The Inhabitants are now generally Chriſtians, priviledged by *Mahomet* the Great, and ſpeak a language of their own, yet are their manners very barbarous, given much to Tillage, and very induſtrious; they are of late well ſeen in Manufactures, eſpecially in rich Tapeſtries, Grograins, and watered and unwatered Chamlets, with which they Traffick in all places of Turkey.

Armenia Major.

The chief Provinces of this Territory, are *Armenia Major*, conquered by *Selymus* the firſt in 1515. after the fatal *Calderan* field, the day whereof was called

The *Chaldean* fields

led by the Turks Dooms-day, againſt *Hiſmael* the *Perſian Sophy*, whoſe Predeceſſor *Uſſan Caſſan* took it from a Chriſtian Prince thereof; and fully ſetled by *Amurath* the third, by the ſtrong Garriſon of *Van*. 2. *Colchis*, reduced by *Uluzales* the famous *Turkiſh* Sea Captain, ſent into the *Euxine* Sea by *Amurath* in 1579. and made ſubject to a Begler beg. 3. *Iberia* with the reſt, formerly feudatory to the *Grecian*, as before to the *Roman* Empire, by the ſame *Amurath* (who purſued his Father *Solymans* deſign) was partly united to his Scepter, but the *Georgian* Princes by the neer ayd of the *Perſians* have yet a part. 4. *Albania* conquered by the Great Cham of *Tartary*, but ſince blended with the other *Georgians* into Turkiſh ſlavery. This *Turcomania*, though it were the firſt place of the Turks extraction, yet it was the laſt of their conqueſt, beſides that it is ſtrangely

ſtrangely Chriſtian, and is the laſt Province that is aſſured and ſetled under their Dominion.

GEORGIA, by the *Barbarians* tearmed *Gurgiſtan*, comprehendeth part of the ancient *Iberia*, with part of the great *Armeny*, and peradventure *Atrapatia*. Upon the Weſt lyeth *Mengrelia*, upon the North *Zuiria* (once *Albania*) upon the Eaſt the middle *Atropatia* (now *Sirvan*) upon the South that part of the greater *Armenia*, which now is called *Turcomania*. *Georgia deſcribed.*

For the greater part it is covered with Mountains, Woods, and Thickets, and in that regard inconquerable, for the difficulties of the Mountanous paſſages. It is notwithſtanding fertile, and adorned with many large places and villages, from whence ariſe many famous Rivers, as *Cirus* and *Araxis*, ſpringing from the Mountain *Taurus*, and running thorough the whole Province, until

til at last, it disgorge it self into the *Caspian* Sea.

The Inhabitants are tearmed *Georgians*, of St. *George*, whom they advow their patron and advocate. For they are Christians according to the Greek Church, with some small difference. They are very populous and warlike, strong of body, and valorous in fight, even until our times maintaining their liberty in the midst of the Mahumetans, sometimes following the fortunes of the Turks, sometimes of the *Persians*. But at this day, they have not onely lost their wonted liberty, but also many Fortresses and Cities, as *Teflis*, *Lori*, *Clisca*, *Gori*, and *Tomanis*, and withal some of them have imbraced the Turkish infidelity.

The City of *Tauris*.

I must here insert the noble City of *Tauris* in *Media*, within that Province belonging to the *Persian*, being the utmost extent of the Turkish Dominion Eastward, and the

the bound thereof, whither being arrived we will return back to *Conſtantinople* by the way of *Aſia Minor*, called *Natolia*, and after this ſpacious perambulation, ſit down and compute in an intire ſum, the whole extent of this Dominion, for the reader happily may be tyred with ſo tedious a journey.

Aſia Minor.

NATOLIA. That which the Turks at this day term *Natolia* or *Turcia Major*, once *Aſia Minor*, comprehendeth the Provinces of *Pontus*, *Bithinia*, *Aſia* it ſelf, *Licia*, *Galacia*, *Pamphilia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, and *Armenia* the leſs; and in theſe Provinces of antient times floriſhed the States and Kingdoms of the *Troyans*, of *Methridates*, of *Creſſus*, of *Antigonus*, of the *Paphlagonians*, of the *Galathians*, of the *Capadocians* and *Phrigians*; All which at this day are not ſufficient to ſatisfie the ſingle ambition of the Turkiſh Tyranny. The Inhabitants for the moſt part are Mahumetans,

hnmetans, and naturally Turks, of ſimpler nature then the Turks of *Europe*, and nothing ſo cruel as the *Renegado* Chriſtians. Yet are there many Chriſtians among them in many of theſe Regions, following the Rites of the Greek Church. Among theſe Turks there is no acknowledgment of Superiority, Blood or Nobility, but all are equal ſlaves to the Grand Signior, over whom he appointeth Beglerbegs and Sanjacks. They are either a kind of idle or lofty people, for they are ſmally induſtrious, and were it not for their ſlaves, their grounds would generally lye unmanured.

The condition of the people.

Pontus and *Bithynia* are now united under one name, and called *Burſia*. Here once raigned the Great King *Methridates*; and here ſtood the Famous Cities of *Chalcedon*, *Nichomedia*, *Apamia*, *Pruſia* *Nice*, and *Heraclea Ponti*.

Its Cantons.

Aſia

Asia propria, now *Sabrum*, is a particular Province of *Asia minor*, and containeth in it many famous Provinces, as *Phrygia major*, and *minor*, *Caria*, *Mysia*, *&c.* in *Phrygia minor* stood that noble City of *Troy*, famous at this day (saith *Bellonius*) an eye witness, for it is very ruines of walls, gates, circircuit and marble sepulchres, found upon the way without the walls.

Pamphylia now *Caramania*, is one of the seven Sangiack-ships, with 8000 ducats of yearly revenue, In this Country, as also in *Cilicia*, are woven those fine cloaths which we call Chamblets, watered and unwatered. They are made of the hair of Goats, so fine and white as no silk can surpass them in those two properties.

Cappadocia now *Amasia*, is a goodly Country, and the seat of the Turks eldest Son. In it are many goodly Cities, as *Trapezond* once the seat of the *Commeni*, Emperors

The Empire of *Trapezond.*

perors of *Trapezond*, whose name and progeny, *Mahumet* the second utterly extinguished.

Cilicia, now part of *Caramania*, is a good Country; the Inhabitants are given to pasturing of Goats for lucre of their fleece, of which they make their Chamblets; but otherwise neither given to fishing, Navigation nor Husbandry. At the foot of mount *Taurus* (saith *Belloniu*s) are divers small Villages, and excellent pastures about them, which for the fertility thereof should seem to be one of the Turks Races; for from thence he culleth out every year 600 horse of service, which they highly esteem, and name *Caramani*.

Armenia minor, is a better soil, and more populous then *Cappadocia*, round about incircled with tall, huge, broken and woody mountains. These Provinces are of *Natolia*, governed by a *Beglerbeg*, the cheif next to him of *Romania*

mania, bnt his forces are not esteemed so much for their service as the Europeans.

The whole is bounded on the East with the River *Euphrates*, by which it is parted from *Asia* the Greater, on the West with the *Thracian Bosphorus* and *Hellespont*, by which divided from *Europe*, on the North with the *Euxine* Sea, and on the South by the *Rhodian*, *Lydian*, and *Pamphilion* Seas, so that it is almost a demy Island or Peninsula. To omit for brevity sake thr Provinces of the Isles, among which are reckoned as chief, *Samos*, *Lesbos*, *Tenedos*, and principally *Rhodes*, an Island an hundred and forty miles in compass, the City whereof, taken by *Solyman* the magnificent on Christmas day 1522. is reputed one of the most impregnable Fortresses the Turks possess, as is *Famagusta* in *Cyprus*. It is now inhabited by Turks and Jews which were banisht out of *Spain*. The Island *Rhodes*.

As to the ſtory of *Anatolia*, it chiefly depends upon the ruines of the two Empires of *Conſtantinople* and *Trabezond*, and the Kingdom of *Caramania*, ſubdued by *Bajazet* the ſecond, ſince which time every parcel thereof became united to the *Ottoman* Dominions. It was once the moſt flouriſhing part of the world, but hath loſt ſince ſome few Centuries, no leſs then 4000. Cities, partly by earth-quakes, which are frequent here, and partly by the ſloth and natural lazineſs of the Turks, who buſie themſelves in nothing but their luſt and luxury, ſo that little Trade is ſtirring here. But their Horſe bred here retain their native excellency, and are repured the beſt, the European Horſe-men are likewiſe ſo eſteemed. And in theſe two conſiſt the chief power and ſtrength of the Turk.

So that we have ſeen under the Empire of the Turk is comprehended the better part of the antient

antient threefold division of the earth, which we will recapitulate and repeat for the Readers memory. He holdeth in Europe the whole Sea coast, which from the borders of *Epidaurus*, stretches it self to the mouth of *Tanais*: whatsoever lyeth between *Buda* and *Constantinople*, and from the *Euxine* Sea to the banks of *Savus*, is his. In that perambulation is contained the greater part of *Hungary* all *Bosnia*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedon*, *Epire*, *Greece*, *Peloponese*, *Thrace*, and the *Archipelago* with the Islands. He holdeth in *Asia* and *Africk*, all that is between *Velez de la Gomera* and *Alexandria* in *Ægypt*, between *Bugia* and *Guargula*, between *Alexandria* and the City *Siene*; and from the City *Suez* as far as *Swachen*. The hugeness of this territory may be imagined by the circuit of some of the parcels: *Palus Meotis* (wholly his) spreadeth it self a thousand miles into the land;

The sum of the Turkish dominions

land; two thouſand and ſeven hundred miles do hardly incompaſs the *Euxine* Sea. The coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea (as much as is ſubject to him) containeth in circuit eight thouſand miles. *Egypt* wholly his, is eſteemed three thouſand and two hundred miles; ſo far from *Derbent* upon the *Caſpian* Sea to *Aden* upon the Red Sea; and from *Balſara* upon the *Perſian* Gulf to *Tremeſſen* in *Barbary*, is accounted little leſs then four thouſand miles. In the Sea, he is Lord of the moſt noble Iſlands of *Ciprus*, *Enbea*, *Rhodes*, *Samos*, *Chio*, *Lesbos*, and many other in the *Archipelago*, of which before.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Tartaria Surveyed, with its History.

HAving thus surveyed the Turkish Dominions, it will be an acceptable endeavour I presume to give the Reader a little discovery of the *Tartar* and his Dominions, which are linked and joyned by Religion and other compacts to the Grand Seigniors, because this Nation hath been as yet much unknown to us.

TARTARIA is bounded on the East, with *China*, the *Oriental* Ocean, and the streights of *Anian* (if such streights there be) by which parted from *America*, on the West with *Russia*, and *Podolia*, a Province of the Realm of *Poland*; on the North with the main *Scythick* or *Frozen* Ocean; and on the South with part of *China*, from which

which ſeparated by a mighty wall; the River *Oxus* parting it from *Bactria* and *Margiana*, two *Perſian* Provinces; the *Caſpian* Sea, which ſeparates it from *Media*, and *Hyrcania*; the *Caucaſian* mountains interpoſing betwixt it and *Turcomania*; and the *Euxine*, which divideth it from *Anatolia* and *Thrace*. So called from the *Tartars*, a puiſſant and mighty people, now poſſeſſed hereof.

Tartaria briefly deſcribed.

It containeth all thoſe great and ſpacious Provinces, which the Ancients called *Seres*, *Scythia extra Imaum*, *Scythia intra Imaum*, *Saca*, *Sogdiana*, the greateſt part of *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, and part of *Sarmatia Europæa*; extending it ſelf the whole length of *Aſia*, from the River *Tanais*, to the Eaſtern Ocean; taking in *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, and ſome other parts of Europe alſo. So that if we meaſure it by miles, it is ſaid to contain 5400 from Eaſt to Weſt, and 3600 from North to South; a greater quan-

quantity of ground then the Turkish Empire, but of leſs fertility and account.

This extent in eaſier terms ſtretched from the uttermoſt bounds of *Aſia* to *Armenia*, and from *Bengala* to *Volga*, yea their incurſions peirced even to *Nilus* and *Danubius*. The *Macedonian* and Roman Empires were never ſo large. But becauſe they were rather Runnagates then men of War, wanting politick Government and ilitary Diſcipline, ſometime ruling one Province, ſometime nother, they rather wrought ſpoil and terror to the conquered Nations, then fear of bondage and ſubjection, and at laſt ſeated themſelves beyond the mountain *Caucaſus*. After it became divided into many Principalities, yet ſo that the title and majeſty of the Empire remained always to the great *Cham*, who took the original of this name from the great *Chingis*, the founder of this Empire.

The ſmall duration of the *Tartars* conqueſts.

But leaving the great Cham of these *Tartars*, the Successors of *Tamerlane*, to remoter affairs, supposed by very learned men to be but an imaginary Titulado, and the shadow of the *shadow of spirits*, as they call their Emperor; our purpose obligeth us onely to an account of the *Crim* or *Praecopense* Tartar, so called from *Praecopia*, a cheif town thereof. This Tartary is bounded on the East with the River *Danais*, now *Don*, on the West with the River *Nieper* once called *Borysthenes*, by which it is parted from *Podolia*, on the North with part of *Russia*, and on the South with some part of the *Euxine* sea, by which lie the *Circassians*, a sort of warlike Christians, who sell their children to Mahometans for to make Souldiers of them, such as were the Mamalukes, such now some of the Janizaries, and the Persian standing Army.

Tartaria: bounded and *Crim Tartar* historified.

These Tartars are good Souldi-

ers for the moſt part (as their frequent irruptions into Europe do ſadly manifeſt) eſpecially at Bow and Arrows, which they uſe as dextrouſly as the *Parthians*; of late years they have been trained up to the Harquebuze, and the handling of a Scimetar. They are not to be vanquiſhed but by death, as reſolute againſt captivity, the miſery whereof they know from their own cruelties, yet at home are they more civil to Chriſtians then abroad, for they have ſome honourable thoughts of our Saviour, more then other Mahometans, which hath invited many *Greeks* and *Armenians* to cohabit with them.

Their Diſcipline of the *Tartarians.*

As to their modern Hiſtory, and for what relates to our purpoſe, we muſt retroſpect to the raign of Mahomet the firſt, the Turkiſh Emperour when they grew at laſt of ſo great power, by conquering the *Aſiatick Tartars*, which lay neereſt to them, that

Maho-

The policy of *Mahomet* the great.

Mahomet the Great thought fit to keep them down before grown too ſtrong for him: and therefore under colour of taking in the City of *Capha*, then poſſeſſed by the *Genoeſe*, made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt part of the *Taurican Cherſoneſe*, and the port of *Tanais*; thereby commanding both *Mœotis* and the *Euxine* Sea.

In the time of *Selymus* the firſt, who had Married the Daughter of this *Crim-Tartar* (for ſo they called him) and was aided by him with an Army of fifteen thouſand men againſt his father; the Turks and theſe Tartarians grew into a League. The chief conditions of it were, that the Tartar ſhould aid the Turk upon all occaſions, with ſixty thouſand Horſe, that they ſhould not make war with any of their Neighbours, (except the *Muſcovite*) without leave of the Turk; that they ſhall pay yearly to the Grand Signi-

Signiour in the way of Tribute, three hundred Christians; that the new *Cham*, upon the death or deposition of his Predecessor, shall receive from the Great Turk a Royal Banner, in token of his Confirmation in that estate, that in reward of these services, the Crim Tartar shall have yearly from the Grand Seignior, five thousand five hundred Ducats, in the way of pension; and succeed finally in the Turkish Empire, if the male issue of the house of *Ottoman* should chance to fail. According unto this agreement the Tartars have been aiding to the Turks from time to time, against the *Persians*, *Polanders*, *Hungarians*, *Moldavians*, and indeed whom not; and that with great and puissant Armies, the Great *Cham* sometimes arming 150000. of his own Subjects (leaving but one man in an house to attend their Cattel;) and sometimes adding five thousand *Circassians* and others

The condition between the Turk and the Tartar in point of succession

others of the *Aſtan Tartars*.

Nothing ſo punctual is the Turk, on his part to perform the contract; who not content to have the Tartar for his friend, or at the worſt his Homager, hath of late times attempted to make him his ſlave or vaſſal. For *Amurath* the third, quarrelling, *Mahomet* the *Crim-Tartar* for a deſign to intercept *Oſman Baſſa*, in his way from *Perſia* to *Conſtantinople*, authorized the ſame *Oſman* to war upon him: by whom the poor *Crim* and his two Sons, betrayed by ſome of his own Councellors (corrupted with Turkiſh gold) were ſtrangled with a Bowſtring; *Iſlan* a brother of the *Crims*, firſt ſworn a Vaſſal to the *Turk*, put into the place, and over him a *Turkiſh Beglerbeg* or *Baſſa*, to command in cheif, What hopes he hath of ſucc eding in the *Turkiſh* Empire, if the houſe of *Ottoman* ſhould fail, hath been already taken into conſideration, in

The Turks dealing with them.

our

our discourse upon that subject.

What the *Revenue* of this Prince is, it's hard to say: his subjects have little money, and live most upon the bartery of their Cattel. But besides what he hath in lands or Customes, and the 5500 *Ducats* yearly from the *Turk*, he hath the tenth of all the spoils which are got in the Wars, and a *Checkine* for every captive, for some, two or three, (whosoever taketh them) according unto their estates. His Revenue.

As for his powers what he can do in horse we have seen already; and as for foot, Ammunition, and other necessary, he is supp'yed with them by the *Turk*, (who doth sometime espouse his quarrels;) by whose assistance they have brought the *Moscovites* to some extremities.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Life and Impoſture of Mahomet.

LIttle reaſon hath the world to admire at the impiety of men how execrable ſoever, when it ſhall be fully informed of the moſt blaſphemous deſigns of this vile and leud Deceiver, who by his proſperous and thriving deluſions and abominations, hath given encouragement to ſucceeding and very modern times to practice and imitate his wicked example. Such a Miſcellany of abſurdities in moral and religious concernments could indeed hardly have been imagined to have found any reception among rational creatures; but ſuch was the force of his bold Atheiſm, and his boaſted familiarity with the Deity, and the pleaſing inſinuations of his ſenſual and material Paradiſe, how incongruouſly

congruously ſoever confounded in his Inſtitutions, beſides the fine novelty thereof to a Pagan people, that without very much ado this Impoſtor quickly planted his opinions ſo ſtrong, that they have taken ſuch root and ſpread ſo univerſally, that one whole half of the habitable world to this day adheres to his doctrine.

Mahome extracti

Moſt Writers accord that *Mahomet*, which name in the *Arabick* ſignifies *Indignation* or *Fury*, was the ſon of *Adalla* a Merchant in *Mecca*, a City in *Arabia Felix* but *Jathrib* an obſcure Village there, is named for his extraction. His mother *Hemina* a Jew, and himſelf in *Anno Dom.* 571. born *Poſthumus*, though others ſay he was deprived of both his Parents at two years old, when a poor woman that laboured for her living bred him up, others ſay it was his Uncle; at ſixteen years of age he became a Merchants Bondman, his name *Abdalmutalif*, his

his Maſter, pleaſed with his wit and dexterity, made him his Factor: He dead, *Mahomet* being then twenty five years old, married his Miſtris, and until the thirty eighth year of his age he induſtriouſly followed his trade of merchandize, avoiding no perſonal travel (as well in the Kingdoms of *Egypt*, *Syria* and *Perſia*, as elſewhere) where profit might ariſe. Being then ſatisfied with wealth, and given to eaſe, he began to think on higher things, whereof in his travels he had not been negligent, having been curious to underſtand the Religion of the Jews and Chriſtians; which compared with the Idolatry wherein he was originally trained thirty years did work in him aſſurance that Paganiſm was the way of ignorance, but to whether of thoſe to incline, he ſtood doubtful. At laſt falling in company with two Chriſtian Artificers inhabitants in *Mecca*, by converſation

tion with them. (who read the Old and New Teſtament unto him, for himſelf was unlettered) he preferred Chriſtianiſm, and ſeemed of opinion that thereby onely a man might attain unto ſalvation, and accordingly he framed his life, which bred admiration in them that knew him, and gave him a greater reputation then he did expect.

But this haſty ſpring was quickly blaſted; for the Devil, taking advantage by this his eſteem, enflamed his heart with pride, which wrought in him a deſire to be taken for a Prophet, thinking all other attributes of Religion and ſanctity to be but vile and baſe: To aſpire unto that opinion he embraced a ſolitary life, retyring to a Cave in the Mountains, where he lived free from the ordinary converſation of men; repaired ſeldom to his own home, and his ſpeeches (mixt with gravity and holineſs teaching good life, and beating down Idolatry) moved, not onely ſuch as ſaw him

Mahomet aſpires to the name of a Prophet.

to

to admire, but the rest also (that heard by other mens ears) held him to be a Saint. To increase this opinion of sanctimony, of the falling sickness (wherewith he was afflicted) he made good use; for he gave it out (when he fell into his fits incident to that disease) that he conferred with the Angel *Gabriel*, by whom the pleasure of God was revealed unto him, and that his trance proceeded through the weakness of his earthly Carcase, that was astonished at the Divine presence of the Heavenly Ambassadour. To pass by the vulgar story of his pedigree.

Mahomet troubled with the Falling sickness.

Grown now famous, he thought it necessary to divulge into the world some works in writing, whereby his name might encrease; His best help was a Jew Scribe, who for want of a better Scholar he entertained; but shortly after, his Master the Devil (the Church of Christ then labouring with the sickness of many Heresies) pro-

cured

cured the acquaintance of a Christian called *Sergius* born in *Alexandria*, by profession a Monk, and by infection a Nestorian, witty, eloquent and learned, who (having mist of some Ecclesiastical preferment which in his opinion he had deserved) full of despight and revenge, in a devillish discontent, (having fled out of *Syria* into the house of *Mahomets* Master) sought as well to raise a scandal upon the Christian Religion, as upon the professors thereof, the readiest way to kindle this fire, he found to be *Mahomet*; who (as is already said) had won some extraordinary opinion of sanctity. After some conference between them, the Jew for insufficiency was discharged. *Sergius* being fully informed how *Mahomet* had hitherto proceeded, made him to understand how weakly and grosly he had erred in fundamental points necessary for the advancement of a new Religion; and cunningly

The *Monk Sergius* his Coadjutor.

His damnable advice.

shewed

ſhewed him, not only the means how to ſmooth his paſt errors without ſcandal, but to compoſe a new Treatiſe, collected out of the Old and New Teſtament, united into ſome common principles with deviſed additions of his own, to bring Chriſtans, Jews, and Gentiles under one profeſſion, that ſhould give credit to his Doctrine, and humour the hearers which being divulged amongſt the Idolatrous people (who were eaſily caught) ſpread the poyſon it contained over all the *Arabies*, but the wiſer ſort fearing (as they had cauſe) that the ſetling of a new Religion, might alſo draw with it a new form of Government; oppoſed themſelves againſt it, calling *Mahomet* an Impoſter, reproving his hypocriſie, and taxing his ſenſuality and drunkenneſs (of both which he was guilty) and ſent to apprehend him; whereof *Mahomet* from ſome of his friends in *Mecca* having notice left his Cave and fled to the Deſarts

ſarts, *Sergius* in the mean time ſounding in the ears of the people his parts and piety (the ſixteenth of *July* 622. from which flight the Turks begin their computation of *Hegyrathi*) unto whom di- The Me-
vers Noveliſts reſorted; as alſo gyra-
ſuch as the Eſtates had baniſhed for approving his late coyned traſh: This ſwarm of Waſps being ſtirred, nothing but revenge could eaſe their hearts; *Mahomet* willingly taking the advantage there offered, enlarged his thoughts holding it now leſs difficil for him to gain a Kingdom, then the title of a Prophet, which he had obtained.

To make a ſmooth way to his enterprize, by underhand means, he exaſpered the heady Noveliſts (whereof there were many of wealth and eſtimation) to be ſenſible of their baniſhment, and to repair their wrongs by force; himſelf raccounted unto them Revelations, which aſſured him that God

was

was displeased with the *Meccans*, for the rigorous prosecuting of him and his Sectaries; that God willed to chastise their Tyranny: of victory he was assured: and whosoever of them dyed in that Holy War, his soul should presently ascend to Heaven: with these and such like motives, the giddy people encouraged and seduced, elected *Mahomet* to be their chief, who (ordayning Officers and Captains, and receiving an Oath of fidelity as well from them as from their troops) marched to the City of *Medina*, and though repulsed at first, (yet after a field fight with the said enemy, at a place called *Bedez*, often mentioned in the *Alcoran*, where he had the Victory) took it by force, the cause of his quarrel being pretended against the Jews Synagogue, which he converted into a Temple for his own abhominations: This first good fortune wrought the effect he desired, for instantly

Mahomet takes *Medina*.

instantly by his Army he was saluted Calipha; which interpreted, is King, and because his creation happened upon a Friday, that day was ordained by him to be their Sabboth.

His next conquest was the City of *Mecca*, where he triumphed in the blood of his Neighbour Citizens, which was not spared; and proclaimed death to all those that did not embrace his Doctrine. Takes *Mecca*.

The Princes and great men in *Arabia* (opposite unto him) assembled all their forces; *Mahomet* being too weak, was overthrown, wounded, and fled to *Mecca*; yet in the end (the war continuing) he prevailed, and reduced the three *Arabies* under his subjection. Opposed by the Nobles of *Arabia*.

Grown great and glorious with his Victories, (at that time the Emperor of *Constantinople* and King of *Persia* being men of weak and tame Spirits,) and assisted with the *Saracens*, who had been deceived and abu-

sed

ſed of their pay by *Heraclius* the Emperour, as alſo by *Julian* the Apoſtate, (for Mahomets appearance was ſignalized with the contemporary raign of that miſcreant) he invaded their Dominions, and with a conquering ſword triumphed over *Syria*, the City of *Jeruſalem*, the Kingdom of *Meſopotamia* and *Perſia*, the great City of *Babylon*, with other Eaſtern Provinces; of all which, as of the *Arabies*, he ſtiled himſelf King. Being now grown elder by his inordinate life, in the ſtate of his body then in years, which exceeded not ſixty ſeven, full of glory, as well in regard of his large Empire, as in opinion of ſanctity, in being eſteemed a Prophet, and weary with war, with a fained holineſs, he retired to *Mecca*, the Metropolis of his new Empire (under which mask he intended to take his eaſe) ſequeſtred himſelf from publique affairs, committing the government of his eſtates;

His conqueſts.

And retirement.

estates to the Lieutenants, and within three years following, which was in *Anno Dom.* 631. the sixtieth year of his Age, and the tenth of his reign he died; but others say in the seventieth of his age, and the twenty third of his impostures, and that he died frantick: Upon his death-bed he commended unto his principal Commanders, the care and use of his fantastical Law, assuring them that it was agreeable to the Will of God, and that so long as they and their posterity should hold and maintain it, they should flourish. His dead body being kept four days in expectation of a resurrection, which he promised to perform in three, grown full of stench and putrefaction, was carried by his successors, who pretended to be his Caliphs or Vicar Generals, to *Medina*, where it yet continues, but not drawn up to the roof of the Chappel by a Load-stone, as is vulgarly fabled.

Mahomet dies.

Mahomet pretends diſcent from Abraham.

This falſe Prophet and uſurping Prince, pretended paternally to diſcend from the Patiarch *Abraham* by his eldeſt Son *Iſmael*, and to avoid the infamy of an unlawful bed, he affirmed that *Iſmael* was the Son of *Sara*, not of the Bondwoman *Agar*, whereupon the *Arabians* (which is the undoubted name of that people) are by ſome writers (of *Iſmael*) called *Iſmalites*, and by others (of *Agar*) *Agarens*; And (of *Sara*) *Sarazens*, but in this latter time they are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Arabians*, *Moors*, and *Mahometans*, the firſt is proper onely to thoſe which inhabit in *Arabia*: the *Moors* are the Progeny of ſuch *Arabians* as after their Conqueſts ſeated themſelvs in that part of *Affrica*: the *Mahometans* is the general name of all Nations that profeſs *Mahomet*, as *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Perſians*, &c.

Of the ſucceſſors of *Mahomet* until the year of our Lord 673.

the

the writers vary in opinion, both in name and number of the Caliphs, and in the years of their reigns: the reason that begat their errors proceeded from the dissention that happened (about the succession) amongst *Mahomets* Kinsmen, evermore Anti-Caliphs starting up with pretended Titles in opposition to him that had the Diadem; whereof some were murthered and others deposed, so as the writers either out of ignorance (not able to discern the truth, or wilfully partial) have erred. Notwithstanding their civil tumults they kept *Mahomets* Dominions, and inherited his fortunes, for every of them added somwhat to his Monarchie, whereby they became fearful to the world, and potent in *Asia*, *Affrica*, and *Europe*.

The fourth Caliph (agreed upon by Historiographers) was called *Aozman* or *Azman*, Husband to *Mahomets* Daughter, who per-

ceiving (that in this upstart Religion) Schisms and diversities of opinions began to rise, by the help of his Wifes Mother recovered *Mahomets* papers wherein his Law was written, which with some additions of his own he caused to be digested into one volume, containing four books, divided into 124. Chapters, and called it the *Alcoran*; that is to say, the *Collection of Precepts*: the Original whereof they feign to be written in a Table which is kept in Heaven, and the Copy of it brought to *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel* by his mistake, say the *Persians*, but for *Mahomets* vertue, approved by God.

The esteem of the Alchoran.

A Book so highly reverenced by the *Mahometans*, that they write upon the Cover of it, *let none touch this but he that is clean*; Commanding expresly upon pain of death, that that book, and that onely, should be received as *Canonical*, through his Dominions. The whole body of it is but an Exposition

sition and gloss on these eight Commandements.

1. *Every one ought to believe that God is a great God, and one onely God, and* Mahomet *is his Prophet.* They hold *Abraham* to be the *Friend* of God; *Moses* the *Messenger* of God; and *Christ* the *Breath* of God, whom they deny to be conceived by the *Holy Ghost*, affirming that the Virgin *Mary* grew with Child of him by smelling to a Rose, and was delivered of him at her breasts. They deny the mystery of the Trinity, but punish such as speak against *Christ*; whose Religion was not (say they) taken away, but mended by *Mahomet*. And he who in his pilgrimage to *Mecca*, doth not comming or going, visit the Sepulchre of *Christ*, is reputed not to have *merited*, or bettered himself any thing by his journey. The 1 opinion concerning Christ.

2. *Every man must marry to increase the Sectaries of Mahomet.* Four Wives he alloweth to every

man, and as many Concubines as he will, between whom the Husband ſetteth no difference, either in affection or apparel, but that his Wives onely can enjoy his *Sabbaths* benevolence. The women are not admitted in the time of their lives to come into their Churches; nor after death to Paradiſe.

3. *Every one muſt give of his wealth to the poor.* Hence you ſhall have ſome buy ſlaves, and then manumit them; buy birds and then let them fly. They uſe commonly to free Priſoners, releaſe Bond-ſlaves, build canes or lodgings in the ways for the relief of Paſſengers, repair bridges, and mend High-ways.

4. *Every one muſt make his prayers five times a day.* When they pray they turn their bodies toward *Mecca*, but their faces ſometimes one way, ſometimes another way, beleiving that *Mahomet* ſhall come behind them, being at their devotions. And thoſe which can-

canno: come, muſt when they hear the voice of the Cryars, fall down in the place where they are, do their devotions, and kiſs the ground thrice.

5. *Every man muſt keep a Lent one moneth in a year.* This Lent is called *Ramazan*, in which they ſuppoſe the *Alcoran* was given unto *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel*. This faſt is onely intended in the day time, the law giving leave to frolick it in the night, as they beſt pleaſe, ſo they abſtain from Wine and Swines fleſh.

6. *Be obedient to thy Parents.* Which Law is the moſt neglected of any in all the *Alcoran*: never any children being ſo unnatural as the Turkiſh. *Turks unnatural to their Parents.*

7. *Thou ſhalt not kill.* And this they keep inviolated among themſelves, but the poor Chriſtians are ſure to feel the ſmart of their fury. And as if by this law the actual ſhedding of blood onely were prohibited, they have inven-

ted punishments for their offenders, worse then death it self.

8. *Do unto others, as thou wouldst be done unto thy self.* To those that keep these Laws he promiseth Paradise, a place of all delights, adorned with flowery fields, watered with Chrystalline Rivers, beautified with trees of Gold; under whose cool shade they shall spend their time with amorous Virgins, whose mansion shall not be far distant. The men shall never exceed the age of thirty, nor the women of fifteen; and those to have their virginities renewed as fast as lost.

The *Turks* Paradise.

He taught too, that at the end of the world, all men that professed any such Religion, should go into *Paradise*; the *Jews* under the Banner of *Moses*; the *Christians* under the Banner of *Christ*; and the *Saracens* under the Banner of *Mahomet*. They compel no man therefore to abjure the faith in

in which he was born, but commend and approve secretly such as they find zealous and constant in their own Religion; yet hold it an especial honour to have daily new *Proselytes*, they incite them by hope of freedom and preferment, which with many are motives too much prevailing.

The opinions which they hold concerning the end of the world, are very ridiculous; as that at the winding of a horn, not all flesh onely, but the Angels themselves shall dye, that the earth with an Earthquake shall be kneeded together like a lump of Dough; that a second blast of the same horn shall after forty days restore all again; that *Cain* shall be Captain or Ring-leader of the damned, who shall have the countenance of Dogs and swine; that they shall pass over the bridge of Justice, laden with their sins in satchels; that the great sinners shall fall into Hell, the lesser in-

Their absurd conceits of doomsday.

to Purgatory onely; with a thousand of the like fopperies, which it is needleſs to add here, conſidering that the *Alcoran* it ſelf is now extant in Engliſh, and every one that liſts may read it.

I need not engage further in an account of his Doctrine, and pretended ſucceſſors. But having ſhown you the Original and Author of this Dominion, and how gained, and by what art enlarged into that bulk, and by force wreſted from other Princes, (*Mahomet* pretending for his injurious invaſions, the directions of God, who ſeeing his Law delivered by *Moſes* and *Chriſt* to have been deſpiſed, becauſe of the weak aſſertion thereof, would have them planted now by the Sword) we will next ſee by what means they are yet kept and maintained, and are like to be increaſed, namely by power, and the ſame militaty Maximes. *Imperium iiſdem Artibus facile retinetur quibus acquiritur.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of their Militia.

THeir Infantry consists of two sorts, First, such as are levyed upon particular Cities, more or less according to the nature of the Expedition, and proportionable to their abilities, from whence many Christians are frequently sent, both Turks and Christians well cloathed and armed, and exercised a moneth before they march without the Cities where they are raised: The second the *Janizaries*, who make 50000, which are Christian Children taken from the Northern parts of *Europe*, and entred into the Grand Seigniors books, and bred in the Seraglio and other places as common servants till twenty two years old, and then are mustered and disciplined for ser- The Infantry.

vice

vice (but now Turks are listed among them very frequently) these are the flower of the Army, and are never disbanded, but when old, are put into Garrison. The horse consist of the Spahioglans, whose just number is 32000, and are the constant guard of the Emperors person at home and abroad; and the *Timariots*, who hold lands by serving the Sultan in his Wars, and according to the value of their Timarr or Farm sending three, four or six horses, but not all for service, their total number with the Tartar, whose aid of 60000 horse is always to be in a readiness may be 300000. of which number the Kingdom of *Algeir* affords 40000 that of *Tunis* 30000. *Tripoli* 10000. we may not reckon proportionably, so with the other Provinces, because Horse are here in abundance.

Their Cavalry.

When a War is proclaimed, and a general Rendezvous appointed, the several Bassa's and Governors

ours of Proviuces draw their forces together, ſommoning the Timariots to do their ſervice aforeſaid, but many of them with ſome Janizaries and Voluntiers have leave to march before to the ſaid Rendezvous. When theſe Baſhaws begin their march, publick proclamation is made to hang all ſuch Janizaries as ſhall be found behinde thoſe Forces upon their march; when they are rendezvouzed, and upon the Expedition, the Baſhaws do not go all in company, but ſetting forth about an hour one after another, draw out their Troops without confuſion, not in any ſtrict order of Rank and File, as near no enemy.

The Turks diſcipline in marching.

Yet though there is not the diſcipline of poſture, their Officers commands are in all other things carefully obeyed; 'tis a wonder to ſee ſuch a multitude, as commonly they march with, ſo clear of confuſion, violence, want, ſickneſs or any other diſorder, there being always

always plenty of good Bisket, Rice and Mutton carried with the Army.

The Bashaws and great Commanders have with them three or fourscore Camels, besides six or sevenscore Carts to carry the Baggage, and when the General takes horse, he hath five or six Coaches covered with cloath of Gold or rich Tapestry to carry his wives, some have with them twelve or sixteen, the least ten who when they enter the Coach, there are men placed on both sides holding up a row of Tapestry to cover them from being seen by the people, although they were mufled after the Turkish manner that nothing but their eyes appeared. Besides these women, each Bashaw hath as many or rather more pathick Boys which they use for Sodomy, whom they prefer as the greater satisfaction before their Wives, which are used mostly to dress their meat, to wash, and

Turks domy.

for

for to honeſt their unnatural luſt.

The Boys are generally of fourteen, ten or nine years old, and are uſually clad in velvet or ſcarlet with gilt Scymetars, and bravely mounted with ſumptuous furniture, to each of them a Souldier is appointed, who walks by his bridle for his ſafety.

When the Prime Vizier departs upon any expedition out of *Conſtantinople*, he wears in his Turbant a long broach Feather, which none but the Grand Signior uſually wears beſides himſelf, upon this onely occaſion; He is accompanied on his way with all the Grandees of the Court, who preſent him with Gifts, as doth the Sultan himſelf in veſts and ſuch like commodities, to beſtow upon merit or other occaſions for his Magnificence. The martial muſick they have is none of the beſt, but will ſerve ſufficienely to confound the ſenſes, and deafen the ears to any Their Military muſick.

other

other clamour, being a kind of hoarse Kettle Drum, which with some brass dishes and wind Instruments, carried by fellows on Horse-back, ride a little before every great Commander, and noyse along the journey. The great rendezvouz when he marcheth against Christendom is always appointed in that fatal plain of *Thessaly* famous for the battels of *Pharsalia*, between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, and *Philippi* between *Augustus* and *Cassius*, and *Brutus*. As for their armes which hath been touched before, something more particularly is to be said of them. They differ from those of the Europeans very much, yet their Harquebuze is something like our Caliver, their Scymetar a crooked flat backsword, good at Sea upon Boording, or among Ropes, but in field fight is much inferiour to the Rapier; but constant use (for it hath been always the Eastern weapon) gives them advantages, more

more then we can ward.

They uſe likewiſe an Iron Mace, either for ſtroke or hurle, and in this they have a peculiar excellence, being brought up in it from their youth. Bows and Arrows are no leſs skilfully then frequently uſed, with which they do moſt miſchief, though the Arrows be no bigger then Childrens, but the ſtrength of their Bows doth the Execution. Beſides theſe they carry other, almoſt all ſorts of weapons with them, as they do the like when they travail, firſt their Girdle is charged with three or four piſtols, then on either ſide a knife as long as a mans arm, like a skean but not ſo broad, with another for ordinary uſes, tuckt to his coat, a Harquebuze on his Shoulder, on his thigh a Symitar, on the one ſide of the Saddle Pummel a Petronel, on the other a ſtrange Sword, the blade being hollow and fourſquare, by that either an Ax or an Hungarian Mace

Bows and Arrows.

Mace, or both, and at his back Bows and Arrows, so that he looks like a Porcupine, with weapons in every part of his body. The great ordinance each Souldier carries in his pocket in peices to the field or Leagure, where it is cast.

Their Quarters.

As to their Quarters, which are always in the fields and the open Ayr, but what their Tents sometimes defend, all these arms are fastned to their Bridles, which are embellished with brass guilt bosses, and that is tied about the tree, or otherwise made sure to the ground, where he rests, that being cared for, he spreads a Blanket, whereon he first eats and then sleeps in his cloaths, with his Saddle for his Pillow; Armour they have not had long, but now they begin to use it frequently, the agility and celerity of men and horses in offending, equalling the defensive part. To 3. Horsemen a Wagon is allowed to carry their other necessaries.

When they approach an enemies Country,

Country, they march in Rank and file with wonderful exact order and silence, whereby commands are readily heard and obeyed; there being severe punishment for them that by disorderly and licencious behaviour, disturbe their companies. And for the bettter security of this discipline, and to prevent straggling, they are always provided of Bisket, dry flesh, and store of rice, with a sort of course butter, so as in the greatest desolate places and Countries, they have plenty of necessaries, which brings them in heart to the encounter.

Their provision on their march.

When they are neer an engagement, the horse (which is one of their chief Military politiques) encompass all their Infantry, except the Janizaries (whose courage and bravery they confide in) in the rear, in form of a half Moon or Crescent, which figure they esteem propitious. Those Horse have order not to meddle with the enemy, but onely to drive and necessitate

Their Battel.

Their manner of fighting.

ceſſitate the foot upon the Enemy till they have pierced through their Battaliaes if poſſible, and if they chance to recoyl, to hold them to the ſlaughter, till they have wearied and dulled the enemies Swords, and then the Janizaries and they together fall with freſh fury and vigour upon them, and this ſerves for all the advantages of Military Policy and quickens his multitudes, through deſperation, to high and gallant ſervices.

Their Seiges and Leagures.

In matter of ſiege and Leagures, they are not altogether ſo expedite and underſtanding as the Europeans, and what ever they have attained to in matter of raiſing or ruining Fortifications, hath been taught them by Fugitives and Renegadoes; the uſe of the Cannon they have learned very well, but yet it is not ſo familiar to them, for not many Matroſſes are to be found in their Country, the *Perſian* their next neighbour to this day ſtanding ſix or eight yards off

when

when he gives fire to those pieces.

Their number serves them for shelter and defence, for as soon as they have raised a battery, and made a kind of breast work, with some Mounts in it to overlook the place besieged, they make their approaches in spight of the bullet, and strive to fill up the Trenches with their bodies, if they cannot do it with other matter, and when once a breach is made, is is either a Souldiers death there in honour, or a Dogs in the Camp for an Officer to retreat, or give over the assault while Commanded. Their bold approaches.

Yet they can use Galleries, as they do mines and other devices of conquest, but neither with that art or success as the Christians, but that is equalled with their diligence and undefatigable working, and obstinate resolution of carrying the Town at last. And their patient suffering of all extremities upon such a bent is almost incredible, and the like they

do

do in defence of their own.

But the Turk puts not himself to much charge of Garrisons, unless Frontiers and maritime Towns, (which are not yet so strictly guarded and maintained as with us) for he supposeth himself Master of the field, and that upon any sudden rupture he is able to march with a sufficient Army to their relief (the places being provided for such a competent time) besides, after the conquest of a Country, he divides it as was partly said before, into so many Timars or Farms, for which the several possessors are bound always to be in a readiness, with two, three or six horses according to the value of the said lands, who do so awe the Country, (the Nobility and better sort being either transplanted and destroyed, and some Rusticks onely left to till & manure the ground,) that seldom happens any revolt meerly by them, the *Morlacks* excepted

The *Turk* always Master of the field.

cepted, whoſe poverty ſuited not with their Lordly Greatneſs, nor was able to maintain it among ſo many natural wants and indigencies.

As to their Naval force it conſiſts of three Fleets, the one (like our *Newcaſtle* Traders) ſails the *Euxine* and *Mediterranean* ſeas, either toward the *Moſcovite*, *Circaſſe* or *Coſſack*, and thence bringing ſlaves, with honey, wood and wax, &c. returns to *Conſtantinople* about *Auguſt*, and thence ſails to *Alexandria* to barter thoſe commodities for Flax, Sugar, Tapeſtry, Sherbets (made of ſeveral dry preſerved fruits, as Apricocks, Peaches, Citrons, *&c.*) Corn, Rice and other Egyptian traffick, and returns with Tribute (guarded with a Fleet for fear of the *Malta* and *Florentine* Galleys which lye in weight for the ſtragglers) in *January* back to *Conſtantinople*, which is as the Nurſery of his Seamen. The ſecond is his fleet of

Their Naval force.

Of late for fear of the ſaid Galleys, it comes by Land in Caravans.

of War, built and equipped in the Streights, and made only for fight. The third, the Barbary men of War, which exercise Piracy over all Christendom.

This last is his cheifest strength, though not so much and so soon at command as the other; for they have long pretended an independance on the Grand Seignior, when appealed to from those they have robbed, which he likewise dissembles, so that sometimes they prefer their own designs before his quarrel; but generally they comply with his Orders.

The Pyrats of *Algers*, &c.

Notwithstanding to give the world to believe that they are exempt from the Turkish jurisdiction, and to be reputed free Pirats, for fear of restoring their prizes, they will not come to Anchor under the reach of any of the Forts or Castles belonging to the grand Signior, but if they have occasion to stay for a wind or other convenience, ride at anchor for a while

while out of danger of any ſhot; which perſonates the exemption very finely.

They are notwithſtanding ill ſupplied with Seamen, for beſides Renegadoes they have very few skilful Saylors; theſe Renegadoes in the Barbary Fleet have taught them to ſail into the North-weſtermoſt parts of *Europe*, they having ſometimes landed in *Cornwal* by night, and carried away ſome captives out of their Beds; they have frequently infeſted *Spain* in the ſame manner, and now they have proceeded ſo far that they roave as far as *Newfoundland*, and have taken prizes there, and in one of the Ships a very handſome Engliſh woman going for *Virginia*, who was preſented by the Captain to the Grand Seignior, and is by report at preſent in his Seraglia, and one of the Sultanaes. The *Turkiſh* ſtore of Seamen.

The Seamen are generally very civil and courteous, as they are obedient and diligent, and not ir-

religious and prophane, as too many of our Mariners are, and rough and quarrelsome besides, their Terms of Navigation are altogether *Italian*, from whose commerce they borrowed it, themselves having formerly few or no Ports to the Sea.

Their vessels.

Their own Ships called Caramuzaels are most part great Ships, with Poop and Fore-castle very high, and will carry seven or eight hundred passengers, but like Portugal Galleons are slow of sayl, not fit for service in fight, and are soon overset by any sudden tempest, or stormy weather. The best Ships therefore they have are such as they have taken from the *Hollander*, who to save their lives and liberty, which the Turks promise upon a present surrender, will part with their Ships and Goods, which turns to the unspeakable prejudice of other Christians trading in the Levant, especially the *Venetians*, who have often times encountred the Turks

Holland prizes.

at

at Sea within theſe few years.

This makes the Pyrats of *Algiers*, *Salley*, and *Tripoli* to have ſuch a contemptuous opinion of that Nation, and always apt to ſtinch from ſuch terms of peace as are every foot agreed on between them; but with us they care not how little they quarrel, for that they ſeldome get any thing by the bargain, but frequently come by the worſt, a ſingle Merchant man having ſpoyled two of their beſt men of war, and ſlain almoſt all their men, with their Captain Baſhaw of *Rhodes*, about which a great difference was like to have ariſen in the year 1634. by a complaint made againſt the Engliſh at the Port. An Engliſh exploit.

It were to be wiſhed therefore that the Turk were no more formidable at Land then he is like to be at Sea, of which the *Venetians* have continued Maſters, and by their annual eſpouſal have wedded it to their Fortune and Glory,

which hath in ſeveral triumphs adorned that mayden and little republique, againſt the huge and bulky mightineſs of this Empire.

The *Turkiſh* Arſenals for ſhipping.

The Turkiſh Arſenals for ſhipping are four; the firſt is at *Pera*, and contained thirty three docks or manſions for ſo many Gallies: The ſecond is at *Callipolis*, and contained twenty, both under the charge of the high Admiral and his Servitors: The third, is at *Suez* upon the red Sea, containing twenty five manſions, and the fourth and laſt, at *Balſaro* in the Perſian Gulfe, conſiſting of fifteen Gallies, and theſe two laſt under the charges of the *Beglerbegs* of *Balſaro* and *Cairo*; but of late years there are double the number built at *Pera* and in *Callipolis*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of their Government Civil and Eccleſiaſtick.

THE Court is commonly ſtiled by them *Capy*, viz. the port, wherein are many great Officers, partly ſpoken of before, and whoſe ſervices are onely deſtinated to uſes within the *Seraglio* (too large to be here deſcribed further then what was mentioned in the Deſcription of *Conſtantinople*;) and they are for the moſt part Eunuchs, with their table of under Eunuchs. But without the Seraglio are alſo diverſe honourable offices for the Government of the Empire, the chief whereof is their Mufti or Pope, who onely hath plenary power to interpret their Law and Alcoran. In the ſecond Rank, are their *Caldeleſchers*, viz. Chief Juſtices, and they have the hearing and deciding of all temporal ſuits

between party and party. In Ancient times they were but two, one in *Rum Ili* or Europe, the other in *Natolia*: but *Selimus* the third, added a third equal in authority to the other two, over the Provinces of *Egypt*, *Syria*, *Arabia*, and part of *Armenia*. These chief Judges have jurisdiction over all inferior Justices, or Caddies in particular Provinces, and by them are nominated, but confirmed by the Grand Seignior himself. After the *Cadeleschers*, followeth the Viceroy *Bassaes* (counsellours of estate) whose number is uncertain; in old time three or four, but of late twelve. The President of these the Turks term Vizeroy Azem, and in truth, is a personage of great dignity, and authority in managing the affairs of the State, as the man with whom the Grand Seignior doth onely communicate his weightiest intentions, and secretest deliberations.

The great Officers of the Empire.

In the next place appear the *Beglerbegs*

lerbegs (maſters *del Campo*) the chief whereof is he that is tearmed of *Romania* or *Grecia*: The ſecond is the Beglerbeg of *Anatalia* or *Aſia*. The third is the *Denizi* Beglerbeg, that is to ſay, the Lord high Admiral. And theſe three Beglerbegs have equal place and authority with the former Baſſaes in the *Divano*, or place of publique audience. Major Generals.

Before the laſt war of *Perſia*, this Empire was under-Governed by forty Beglerbegs, who likewiſe had under them two hundred and ſeventy Sanjacks (but ſince thoſe times this number, hath been much augmented) *viz.* in Europe reſided ſeven, in Affrick four, in Aſia 29.

His yearly revenue, without counting his Timars, by them he hath 30000 horſe always in pay (which are farms held as by Knights ſervice, and remove the wonder his Revenue is ſo little) is eſtimated at fifteen Millions of Duckats.

As to the Capy or Port, by which is insinuated the safety and Harbour of such as address themselves to the Grand Signior, the remarkable thing besides the Emperors places of pleasure which are hinted in the other part is the *Divan* or places of Judicature, where the Visiers, and the two Cadileschers sit four days in every week. Their decisions are speedy and most just, for that the Grand Seignior hath a place private to himself to inspect their Deportment; and it is very certain that the late Sultan *Morat* being there one day, and hearing judgement given against a Coyner, to lose his right hand, which is the onely punishment for that fact, by a waft of his hand out of the window, unseen to any but the Executioner, gave a sign for cutting of the Fellows Head, as judging him to deserve death, which the Executioner performing, to the amazement of the *Divan*, they sentenced him

The Divan..

A notable story of Sultan *Morat*.

him to the ſame infliction (for ſentence and Execution are done at one and the ſame time) which the fellow preparing for, and refuſing to give any account or reaſon of his Action, as relying upon the Emperors intervention, was by his own mouth, out of the ſame Privacy abſolved and acquitted of the fact, as done by his Command.

Beſides, by the Emperors publick appearance every Friday, when he goes in great State on Horſeback to the Temple of St. *Sophia*, attended by no leſs then 20000. men, ſuch is the Majeſty, and conſequently the awful dread of this Prince (though to their joyful acclamations he will anſwer by beſtowing his bleſſings chearfully upon the people, and ſhows himſelf ready to receive all manner of complaints from all manner of perſons, inſomuch that none of his attendants dare deny the receipt of any paper from the meaneſt wretch, nor the greateſt of his

The Emperours publick appearance every Friday prevents Injuſtice.

Officers hope for any favour upon any true information of their oppreſſion and injuſtice) I ſay by this means juſtice is kept moſt part uncorrupted, and the Grand Seignior upon the account of his impartial ſeverity towatds his Miniſters, though he ſquezeth to himſelf by their death or exile the juyce of their oppreſſion, is moſt infinitely beloved and admired by his ſubjects, being by his ſtate, magnificence, and juſtice, conceived by them to have ſomething more then humane in his nature.

The *Turks* Trials. As to their common Trials, (which is by way of *viva voce*, and the Oaths of Witneſſes) though of late the atteſtation of a Muſſelman or Turkiſh beleiver is often taken for an authentick proof againſt a Stranger, yet in their ordinary trials between one another, they do proceed with more caution, and upon ſurer grounds, (for even the Religious orders of which there are four, and

and are preſumed for the honour of their Religion not to be taintible with any crime are given moſt exceſſively to ſubornation and perjury) extracting ground and juſt preſumptions for ſentence from private examinations and queſtions, ſo artificially put, as no premeditated combination can evade, yet generally the Turk bears a more awful reverence to Oaths then Chriſtians, nor are they found to alloy it with the poyſonous mixtures of equivocation, though the Jews that live among them are very prone to forſwear and abuſe that ſacred name they pretend to have in ſo much veneration, and for this reaſon and other wicked ſubtilties of that people, they will not ſuffer them to turn Turks, (which they would readily do, becauſe of the ſame common principle of Circumciſion) unleſs they will firſt turn Chriſtians, which goes againſt the grain, and keeps numbers of them from

Turks re
verence
Oaths
more the
Chriſtian

from being converts to *Mahomet*.

But to proceed, from all Judges both extrordinary and ordinary at the Port, and in the ſeveral Villages of the Provinces (for a Juſtice or Caddie is appointed for every Town) there lies an appeal to the Mufti or Muhumetan chief Biſhop (who is next to be conſidered in the Government) to whom all controverſies difficulties or perverted judgment are ſubmitted for his final ſentence, and even the grand Seignior himſelf doth and muſt refer himſelf, but his Oracle is ſouuded before, and muſt not utter one word more or leſs then is directed to him, and ſhall fit the convenience of State, for as it hath been excellently obſerved, the Turk hath the Mufti and Mecca both in his own Dominions, and is not forced in ſome untoward occurrences to apply himſelf to forrain diſpenſations. And ſometimes the Grand Signior makes

The Mufti.

not

not nice to remove this Arch-Clergyman, as well as other of his Tribe, if they once interfere with the State, yet without any tumult or Faction, or ſcarce any blemiſh to the perſons of the men, who ſhall be reputed Saints, and ſo Calendaried, even if put to death, ſuch is the radical opinion of their unſtained ſanctity and integrity.

As to the Baſhaws and Begler-begs, and their honours for life, their poſterity being reckoned for no more then common Turks, unleſs their own worth ſhall raiſe them, by which all potent combination of families is prevented, having ſpoken ſomething more liberally of it in the former Part, we muſt omit it here.

The number of Chriſtian Vaſſals.

In the time of *Selimus*, were reckoned one million and thirty three thouſand Chriſtian ſouls to live within his Dominions, not accounting thoſe that enjoyed freedom of conſcience by priviledge,

ledge, nor thoſe that then were ſubject to the *Egyptian* Sultan, whom the ſaid *Selimus* vanquiſhed, but now they are in far greater numbers.

f Jews ewiſe.

The Jews likewiſe live diſperſed over his whole Dominions, in ſuch infinite numbers, that ſcarce no town nor Village, but is very populouſly repleniſhed with their Families, ſpeaking diverſe Languages, and uſing the trade of Marchandize in ample and rich faſhion. Thus to my power have I laid out the portraiture of this mighty, tyranical, irreligious and bloudy Empire, which as it began by the ſword, and is propagated by the ſword, ſo let all Chriſtians henceforth pray, that by the ſword it may fall, and at laſt vaniſh into nothing, as of nothing (to ſpeak of) it took Originall.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

The Continuation of the Turks *History.*

NEwhauſel being reduced, which was ſuppoſed, and vainly hoped, would have diſappointed the Turks Progreſs, and ſucceſs for this year, being declined ſo far as the depth of winter, the Grand Viſier undertook ſome farther conqueſt, and with his Army, leaving a ſufficient Garriſon, and other numbers to repair and better fortifie the Fort, by bringing the River *Nintre* round about it, marched towards *Preſburg*, the Capital City or Metropolis of lower *Hungary*, and with his approach gave out rumours of his reſolution to attaque it, relying on his firſt fortune, and thoſe

The Viſiers deſign on *Presburg*

thoſe popular inſinuations he had ſpread abroad of his reality, juſtice and tenderneſs to ſuch places as ſhould come in to his Maſters protection, with which thriving artifice he had already gained upon the credulity of moſt of the Peſants and indefenſible places.

Beſides the honour of the place, as the repoſitory of the Crown of *Hungary* (which the Hungarians moſt religiouſly reverence, as placing the ſafety and glory of their Nation therein, and which being ſeized, would have intituled the winner and wearer to the Kingdom) the convenience thereof as freeing his way to *Vienna*, on one part; and to *Commorra*, *Raab*, or *Newhauſel* on the other, and contrarily incomodating any attempt upon the Iſland of *Schut*, by its Neighbourly correſpondence and aſſiſtance in caſe of danger, where at preſent the General Count *Serini* was enquartered, was a great motive and incitement to an attempt

tempt againſt it. But ſuch had been the vigilance and care of Count *Strozzi* a famous and experienced Souldier, in providing and furniſhing the City, wherein the hope of the Kingdom was concerned, and his courage, and all other excellent qualities of a Governour, ſo known and beleived by this diſcreet Vizier, that contenting himſelf with the ſubmiſſion of *Modern*, St. *George*, *Poſing* and other places that lay open and expoſed to his power, and the bravery and gallant deſignment of ſo high an enterpriſe, which the unimpeded conduct of the affair, he retreated honorably: and as if he had proceeded ſo far meerly upon a plot and deſign to ſurprize ſome places by his ſudden return, he preſently inveſted *Niutra*, a place neer *Newhanſel*, and as well fortified, and more reſpected, becauſe of its Eccleſiaſtical concernment, as being a Biſhops ſee, and by terrifying menaces and preparations for a ſtorm,

Contents himſelf with ſubmiſſion of places adjacent.

storm, soon wrought upon the defendants to a surrender, who by the Articles thereof were conveyed to *Presburg*.

Nuntia yeilded.

The speedy and lucky event of this rendition, was effectual to his practices upon other places, for upon the same score *Tyrnaw* and some other Towns thereabouts opened their Gates and submitted to him, upon his common Terms of Religion and Liberty, which success invited him to the Siege of *Schinta*, a very strong and considerable Fortress, and a Magazine of a great and the best quantity of the Emperors Artillery, but by the fidelity and valour of the Governour and his men, was repulsed thence, and glad to abandon the enterprize, for that *October* was more then half spent, and the climate did much incommodate his *Asian* and *African* Souldiery.

afled *Schinta.*

Therefore to provide them of warmer Winter Quarters, to keep them well and in health against the

the Spring, he repaſſed his great Guns with ſome of his Army over his Ship bridge to *Gran* or *Strigonium*, rumouring that when he had diſpoſed of thoſe unuſeful peices in the depth of winter, he would return himſelf with his Europeans and proſecute the War, but in fine, he paſſed over his whole Army, being followed in his rear, in expectation of advantage by General *Serini*, who having parted with General *Montecuculi*, (conjoyned in attendance of the *Newhauſel* deſign upon the Iſland of *Schut*) did at laſt cut off ſome 600. Janizaries with 200. other *Beſonio's*, or Baggage people, engaged in the defence thereof, which they reſolutely maintained, by barricadoing themſelves among the Wagons, ſo that *Serini's* Huſſars were forced to alight and follow them a foot into their advantages, and there couragiouſly ſlew them; (This was ſome expiation of that defeat given to Count *Forgatz*

Retires to Winter quarters.

very

very neer the same place) as a fortnight before his brother and he had defeated two great parties, but not with so great success. This happened about the last of *October*, and so those parts of this side the *Danow*, conceived some joyful hopes of a respit till the coming of the Spring.

But the Vizier by those other after accessions had so strongly fixt himself, by leaving a Garrison of 4000. men in *Newhausel*, and 1500 in *Niutre*, besides a body of 10000. men to be ready to assist them upon all occasions, that the Christians are still kept to their Arms to attend their motion, and guard themselves. And to increase the danger, *Apaffi* the Prince of *Transilvania*, whom they looked upon as under a constraint of compliance with the Turks, and a secret well-wisher to the Christian cause, discovered himself a declared and profest enemy, being inveagled with an investiture of those

paffis in-
gue
ith the
urk dis-
vered.

thoſe places taken this *Campagnia*, and upon the total Conqueſt, with the Crown of *Hungary*: for as ſoon as they were rid of the Infidels, he with his half Chriſtians, *Valachians*, *Moldavians*, intermixed with *Tartars*, and his own plundering *Tranſilvanians*, undertook the Lieutenant-ſhip of the Winter War, thoſe Nations being better able, as inured to the climate, to undergo the extremities of the weather.

Apaffi manages the Winter war.

Apaffi's firſt deſign was upon the *Berg* Towns, or Mine Hills, whence the Hungarian Gold is fought, which as ſoon as he had parted with the Grand Viſier, then retreating to *Belgrade*, he attempted, and this the eaſier, for that there was no reſiſtance in readineſs to oppoſe him, the forces that were raiſed by the Counts of *Cochary* and *Tekelly* in the upper *Hungary*, for the moſt part (for that the lower was already joyned with *Serini*, or awed by the Turks) were

were a little before, (maugre the enemies design of impeding them) already arrived to the gross of the Army; which also for want of necessaries for Man and Horse, and voured by the Turks as now dispersed into Quarters.

isdesign
pon the
ine
owns.

The two first obstacles of his design upon the Mine Towns, and which barred his entrance, were the two Towns of *Levents* and *Novigrad*, reputed one of the prime places of upper *Hungary*; *Levents* was also well appointed, having in it a Castle manned with couragious Souldiers, and fitmed with thick walls, flankers and Turrets, that accordingly gave the enemy a rude and unwelcom entertainment, but their numbers being not to be wearied and no relief to be expected by the besieged, it was yeilded by agreement, and the Articles according to the modern policy of the Turks punctually observed.

vents
ilded.

From thence *Apaffi* marched to

Novi-

Novigrad, lying further in upper *Hungary*, which after a ſtout but ſhort reſiſtance, not without ſuſpicion that the Governour was of *Apaffi's* party (more obvious now by his retreat into the Enemies Country, and the neutrality or rather aſſiſtance of the whole Province, as to the generality, towards *Apaffi*) was rendred likewiſe, and the Garriſon diſmiſt, but not into Chriſtian quarters, being ſet to work, and enjoyned to be in readineſs to aſſiſt their late Beſiegers. *Novigrad* lately yeilded.

The enemy encroaching thus upon the Mine Towns, ſome Regiments which could be beſt got together were ſent to enforce them, and to hinder them from ſetling their Winter quarters in thoſe places, which were nevertheleſs much deſpaired of, for that *Apaffi* with his aids threatned *Caſſovia* the Metropolis of upper *Hungary* with a preſent ſiege, as he did in effect beleagure *Filek*, ſome ten miles

miles distant, prejudging that the Christians, if once able to take the field, would carry the War into these Quarters, of which therefore they would betimes possess themselves, and therefore notwithstanding the prevention aforesaid, they soon after seised on *Shomnitz*, *Cremnitz* and other Towns of the Mines; and by threatning Letters and summons terrified the people thereabouts to an acquiescence and submission under their command: They faced likewise *Tokay* (the strongst Hold of all) with parties; but neither their courage, multitudes, practices or hopes, served them to the adventure of a siege.

Seizeth some of the Mine Towns.

Nevertheless to countenance such resolutions, they spread rumours abroad as if the *Grand Visier* would presently return, and orders were indeed to that purpose dispatcht to the Magistrates of *Frystad* to make ready two Bridges over the *Waegh*, so broad

as

as that whole Squadrons might pass over there a breast, another irruption into *Moravia*.

This news caused Count *Serini*, who till then continued in the Isle of *Schut*, observing the designs of them at *Newhausel*, to put himself into motion, which presented him with some considerable booties, (but inconsiderable parties,) designed for *Constantinople*; and that was all he was able to do; the Auxiliaries of the Empire amounting in all not to above 8000. men under command of the Count of *Hohenlo*, (whose Ancestors were famous in the low Country war) by their surfeits upon the fruits of the Country, which are in great abundance in the Hereditary Dominions, being so diseased that they were in no condition or capacity for any field service; to increase these Auxiliaries the Sweeds were neer upon their arrival from *Bremen*, with 700. Horse well mounted, but

Count *Hohenlo* General of the Auxiliaries.

now like to have met with some danger at *Erford*, as the *Hessen Darmstad Ayds* perished with a greater misfortune upon the *Danubius* in their passage to *Vienna*.

Neither were the Frontive Garrisons better conditioned by want of many necessaries, even *Raab* and *Comorra*, where the Officers that surrendred *Newhausel* had been newly acquitted, so that amidst so many exigencies and streights every thing was feared to excess; The Emperor himself was at this time departing from *Vienna* to the *Diet* he had summoned at *Regenspurg*, to consider with the Princes of *Germany* of some quick expedient to redress those evils, leaving the Archduke *Charls Joseph* to govern in his absence, who to add affliction to misery is since deceased, (as our latest intelligence) and the direct line of the imperial Family totally extinguished, a matter of no small moment to some designs in the world, especially since the

The Emperor to *Regensburgh* or *Ratisbone*.

Pope

Pope and the French are now so neer a rupture, yet to alleviate the present distress, providence was pleased to bestow on the vigilance and conduct of Count *Serini*, a very remarkable success. The Forces of *Apaffi* intermingled with *Tartars*, and some *Turks*, pursuing their design of another invasion into *Moravia*; having also an eye upon the Island of *Schut*, had privately laid a Bridge over the River *Mur*, and had passed two thousand Horse already over it; of which *Serini* having good and timely notice by a discharge of a Cannon, he rise from his post, and with his Troops so fiercely charged them, that betwixt surprised and dismayed, and fairly worsted, they betook themselves back to the Bridge, where rancountring with numbers of their fellows passing over in great hast to them, they could neither go forward nor backward, but were forced to take the River, which spared none, there escaped

Count S*erini* give a great defeat to the Turk

escaped very few of those 2000. this was done in the morning, *Novemb.* 27. when *Serini* brought two field peices and 300. of his Foot to face the Enemy, who stood on the other side the water and managed a revengeful Skirmish all the day long, and then retreated towards *Canisia*, from whence they are dreaded to reinforce this their first attempt, being exceedingly inraged at this disgraceful disappointment.

ffairs of
he Diet.

There is mention made in the *Diet*, of Mars. *Turenne* to succeed in the supreme command in *Hungary*, by means of an invitation, and request to the French King; but what the result of that and other things that concern this Subject to be consulted in that Grand Assembly may prove, we must refer to another continuation if God permit.

POSCRIPT

POSTSCRIPT.

JUst now is arrived a certain report, out of Transyvania and Valachia, That there is a very great feud and rupture happened between the Turks and Tartars, but the grounds of it uncertainly delivered. Some are of opinion, that the Turk, quartering so near him this winter, and seeing him partly engaged with the Pole (which he pretends to stomack) and partly imbodied with himself, designed a surprize of his Empire, and to unite the whole force thereof with his own, which the Reader may be induced to believe from a former precedent mentioned in this Treatise: Others affirm that the Tartar disappointed of his pray, and having endured all the miseries of the Campagnia abridged likewise of the best part of his spoils, did revengefully and in great indignation begin the quarrel. However it was caused, most certainly such a difference is risen among them, that much blood hath

hath been liberally spent
between them, no less then a
1000 Janizaries at one time
with their supplements far
greater in number having
been cut off in an encounter
by the Tartars, and a very
far invasion made into the
Turks Country, with fire
and sword.

Not to mention other
troubles in Asia, which may
by the blessing of God and
his pity of distracted Chri-
stendom, give this insolent
Enemy a timely diversion.

FINIS.